

# THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 22ND, 1895.

NUMBER 43

## WILSON, SONS & CO.

(LIMITED)  
2, RUA DE S. PEDRO  
RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE  
*Pacific Steam Navigation Company*  
*Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.*  
*The New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.*

### Repairs to Ships and Machinery

Having large workshops and efficient plant we are in a position to undertake repairs of all descriptions to ships and Machinery.

Coal.—Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited) have depots at St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Montevideo, La Plata and at the chief Brazil Ports; and, among others, supply coal under contract, at Rio, to:

The Brazilian Government;  
Her Britannic Majesty's Government;  
The Transatlantic Steamship Companies,  
The New Zealand Shipping Companies,  
&c., &c.

Coal.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff steam Coal always kept in Rio depot on Conception Island.  
Tug Boats always ready for service.  
Ballast Supplied to ships.

Establishments: Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited), London, Cardiff, St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Santos, S. Paulo, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres and La Plata.

## W. R. CASSELS & Co.

11 Rua Primeiro de Março, RIO DE JANEIRO,  
and 32 Rua do Commercio, SÃO PAULO,  
Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.

Further Agencies, suitable to their line of business—Hardware, Domestic goods, Specialties, etc., etc.—are respectfully solicited.

## WILSON & CO.

21 Rua Conselheiro Saraiva,  
Rio de Janeiro.

Importers, Exporters  
and General Commission Merchants.

AGENTS OF THE  
Northern (Fire) Assurance Company, London.  
Telephone No. 193. P. O. Box. No. 167

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Exporters of Madeira Wines

G. PERILLER & Co.,

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Exporters of Bordeaux Wines;

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Dealers in

Burgundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherries, Champagne

Cognacs and Liqueurs of the best brands.

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## LAWRENCE W. HISLOP,

PELOTAS,

and  
HISLOP & Co.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL,

Brazil.

Ship, Steamer and General Commission Agents.

Correspondence and Consignments Invited.

Established 1884.

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Codes used:

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(American Dentist)

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(1st Floor)

Office Hours: from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

## QUAYLE, DAVIDSON & Co.

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Representatives of

CAIXA NO CORREIO 16

## FLINT, EDDY & Co., New York

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### BROOKS LOCOMOTIVE WORKS;

NATHAN MFG. Co.—Monitor Injectors, lubricators, etc.;

HALE & KILBURN MFG. Co.—Car Seats;

And various builders of railway cars: passenger and freight;  
also manufacturers of railway supplies, machinery and all articles  
of American manufacture.

## BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

(Established, 1831.)

BURNHAM, WILLIAMS & Co., Proprietors.

These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

Sole Agents in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co. L'd.

No. 58, RUA PRIMEIRO DE MARÇO, Rio de Janeiro.

## HOTEL CARSON

Is now open under entirely new management.

Newly furnished and completely renovated throughout.

Cuisine of the highest order.

Prices moderate.

158, RUA DO CATTETE, 158  
Bonds pass the door.

## Grand Hotel International

SITUATED ON THE PICTURED

SANTA THERESA HILL,

Rua do Aqueducto No. 108,

and served every 15 minutes by the tram-cars line from the town (Avenida, rua do Riochade) to this hotel, and Silveira.

This establishment, the first in Brazil, for its elegance, comfort and situation amidst forests and enjoying the most magnificent scenery views of the mountains, town, the harbor and high seas, is the most suitable for families and gentlemen of distinction.

Excellent restaurant, always ready.

Finest wines and liquors. Numerous shower and warm baths. Purest air, temperature bracing and invigorating. No health resort in the world is better.

For further information apply to F. MENTGES, ASSEMBLEIA 72. TELEPHONE 802.

SOCIÉTÉ ANON. DE TRAVAUX ET D'ENTREPRISES AU BRÉSIL

## Empreza Estivadora

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RIO DE JANEIRO

STOWAGE, LIGHTERAGE, TUG-BOATS

Quickest dispatch given to Steamers and sailing vessels.

## THE WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE COMPANY,

PITTSBURG, PA., U. S. A.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

## WESTINGHOUSE AUTOMATIC BRAKE

The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on 26,000 locomotives and 190,000 cars.

The Westinghouse Air Brake Co. are prepared to fill orders for one to one thousand sets of Air Brakes for Freight Cars, at one hour's notice.

For further particulars apply to their

Sole representatives in Brazil:

Norton Megaw & Co. L'd.

58, Primeiro de Março,

Rio de Janeiro

## THE HARLAN AND HOLLINGSWORTH COMPANY.

Wilmington, Del.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Every description of Passenger Cars for broad and narrow gauge Railways.

Special attention given to the Sectional Construction of Carriages for shipment to Foreign Railways.

Sole Agents in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co., L'd.

Translations from English into Portuguese and vice versa. Apply to C. S. at this office.

## SEA SICKNESS

I have much pleasure in testifying to the merit of NECTANDHA AMAHA as a remedy for sea-sickness.

I used it recently on a voyage and found it most efficacious. Rio de Janeiro, 15th August 1895.—E. RICHARDSON.

## AMERICAN Bank Note Company,

78 to 86 TRINITY PLACE,

NEW YORK.

Business Founded 1795.

Incorporated under laws of the State of New York, 1865.

Reorganized 1870.

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BONDS, POSTAGE & REVENUE STAMPS, LEGAL TENDER AND NATIONAL BANK NOTES OF THE UNITED STATES; and for Foreign Governments.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING, BANK NOTES, SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS FOR GOVERNMENT AND COMMUNICATION, DEBTS, CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE, STAMPS, &c., in the most and most artistic style FROM STEEL PLATES.

With special arrangements to prevent counterfeiting. Special papers manufactured exclusively for use of the Company.

SAFETY COLORS. SAFETY PAPERS. Work executed in Fireproof Buildings. LITHOGRAPHIC AND TYPE PRINTING.

RAILWAY TICKETS OF INNOVATIVE STYLES. Show Cards, Labels, Calendars.

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J. K. MYERS, Asst. Sec'y.

J. K. MYERS, Asst. Treas.



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20 Varieties, Rs. \$600 50 Varieties, Rs. \$800  
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All Brazilian and Foreign Stamps sold separately. Various—New issues.

Illustrated Catalogue of all Brazilian Postage Stamps from 1843 to 1894. Rs. \$500.

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## THE ALLISON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Philadelphia, Penn.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Every description of Freight Cars for broad and narrow gauge Railways.

Sole Agents in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co., L'd.

## NOTICE.

During the rebuilding of our store at  
Rua Gonçalves Dias, 27  
we have taken a temporary place at

Rua do Ouvidor 132.

S. STANLEY JACOBS & Co.

## Insurance.

# THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Assets \$185,044,310.—Surplus \$37,479,802.

Branch Office in Brazil:

Rua Primeiro de Março, No. 41,  
Rio de Janeiro.

## LOCAL DIRECTORY:

Barão de Sampaio Vianna, Chairman.  
Dr. J. M. Leitão da Cunha, Counsel.  
Dr. Rodrigues Lima, } Medical-Directors.  
Dr. Azevedo Sodré, }  
Carlos Pereira Leal, Managing-Secretary,  
William P. Massie, Accountant.

Correspondence to be addressed to the  
Managing-Secretary.

## PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782

Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,057 of  
March 24th, 1881.Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise,  
and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable  
conditions.

G. C. Anderson, Agent.

73, Rua Primeiro de Março — 1st floor.

COMMERCIAL UNION  
ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D.

Fire and Marine.

Capital ..... £2,500,000

Agents for the Republic of Brazil:

Walter Christiansen &amp; Co.

No. 115, Rua da Quitanda.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COM-  
PANY LIMITED.

Capital ..... £1,000,000 sterling

Reserve fund ..... £500,000

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

G. C. Anderson.

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Capital ..... £2,000,000

Accumulated Funds ..... £6,000,000

Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise  
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INSURANCE Co.

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Reserve fund ..... £675,355

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Watson Ritchie &amp; Co.

No. 25, Rua de Theophilo Ottoni.

NORTHERN (FIRE) ASSURANCE  
COMPANY

Established 1836

Capital ..... £3,000,000

Accumulated funds ..... £4,057,000

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Wilson &amp; Co.

No. 27, Rua do Conselheiro Saravia.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE  
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D

Capital ..... £1,000,000 sterling

Reserve fund ..... £1,328,751

Uncalled capital ..... £2,400,751

Agent: P. E. Swannick,

4, Travessa do Conselheiro Saravia.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE  
ASSURANCE CO., LIM'D.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Smith Youle &amp; Co.

No. 38, Rua 1<sup>a</sup> de Março.THE BRAZILIAN COAL CO.  
LIMITED.

Representatives of

CORY BROTHERS & Co., Ltd., London  
Idem CardiffA constant supply of fresh steam coal "Cory's Merit" is  
always on hand. Prompt delivery at reasonable prices.  
Tugboats always ready for service.

OFFICES:

Praça do Commercio, Salas 26 and 27.

Entrance: Rua Gen. Camara

DEPOT:

Ilha dos Ferreiros

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Ship Chandlers and Commission Merchants

Rua Fresco No. 5.

Cruze 302. RIO DE JANEIRO.  
Water supplied on short notice.WILLIAM SMITH,  
ENGLISH SHOEMAKER,

The best material used and all work guaranteed.

No. 5, TRAVESSA DE SANTA RITA

RIO DE JANEIRO.

Nobel's Explosives Co., L'd.  
GLASGOW.

Manufacturers of

No. 1 DYNAMITE, GELIGNITE  
and GELATINE DYNAMITE,

under Government inspection.

Packed in cases of 50 lbs. each, nett weight.

Works: AROER, Ayrshire } Scotland  
POLMOUTH, Stirlingshire }Stocks of above goods always on hand in Rio magazines,  
and also of Detonators and Safety fuses suitable for all  
workings.All information concerning the above can be had on  
application to the Agents in Brazil

Watson Ritchie &amp; Co.

25, Rua Theophilo Ottoni,

Rio de Janeiro.

## ATONIC DYSPESIA

Mr. Joaquim Bueno de Miranda. — For  
the last 15 years I have been suffering  
greatly from an atonic dyspepsia and have  
tried all kinds of remedies, but without  
satisfactory result.At last I remembered your NECTAN-  
DRA AMARA pills, which I have been  
using since with the best results, which  
I declare for the benefit of all who suffer  
from that complaint.Bom Jardim dos Colom, 10th September  
1895. — Adolpho Cordeiro do Couto, Plan-  
ter.

## A LA VILLE DE BRUXELLES

M<sup>me</sup> M. COULON & Co.This establishment, the only one of its kind  
in Rio de Janeiro carries always a large  
stock of best English-made underwear  
for Gentlemen and children.  
Makes a speciality of shirts and drawers to  
order, most carefully made and  
with promptness.

No. 133 B, RUA DO OUVIDOR,

Corner of Rua do Gonçalves Dias.

During the rebuilding  
of our store No. 27, Rua  
Gonçalves Dias, we will  
move to Rua Ouvidor 132.

S. Stanley Jacobs &amp; Co.

## Official Directory

U.S. LEGATION. — Petropolis, THOMAS L. THOMPSON  
Minister.BRITISH LEGATION. — No. 1, Rua Visconde de Albuquerque  
(opposite 1st floor). Petropolis, E. H. HIND C. H.  
PHIPPS, Minister.AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL. — No. 46, Rua  
Theophilo Ottoni. Wm. T. TOWNES, Consul General.  
BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL. — No. 1, Rua Vis-  
conde de Albuquerque (opposite Church House). WILLIAM  
G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

## Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH. — Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Morn-  
ing service every Sunday at 11 a.m. Evening service  
during cool season according to notice. Holy Communion  
after morning service on 1st Sunday in the month and  
on 3rd Sunday at 9 a.m. Baptisms after morning ser-  
vice, or at other times by special arrangement.HENRY MOSLEY, M.A. British Chaplain.  
Rua das Laranjeiras.METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH. — Largo do  
Cafeteiro. English services at 12 m. Sundays Lecture:  
services Thursdays, 7.30 p.m.Portuguese services: at 10 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. Sun-  
days: 7.30 p.m. Wednesdays. — Rua Rinculo N. 108,  
7.30 p.m. Thursdays. — E. A. TILLY and JOSÉ DA  
COSTA REIS, Pastors. Sunday School at 10 a.m. at  
Fábrica Caraca. Sundays, 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. Rev.  
A. J. MELO.PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. — 15 Travessa da Barreira  
Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m., and 7  
p.m. Sundays, and 7 p.m. Thursdays.

ANTONIO LINO DA COSTA, Pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH. — Rua de Santa Anna No. 25.  
Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and  
7 p.m. and every Wednesday at 7 p.m.W. B. BAGBY, Pastor.  
Residence: Ladeira do Senado No. 22.IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE. — Rua Largo  
de S. Joaquim, No. 199. Divine service. Portuguese  
on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a.m. Worship at 11  
a.m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5  
afternoon. Gospel preaching, at 6.15 p.m. on Wednesdays.  
Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p.m.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

## Medical Directory

Dr. William Frederick Eickholtz, German Physi-  
cian, Office: 78, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours  
from 12 to 3 p.m.Dr. Ed. Chaput Prevost, professor of Histology, speci-  
ally of Gynecology, and Surgery in the Faculty of Medicine:  
Office: 23, Rua da Quitanda. Hours: from 4 p.m. Resi-  
dence: No. 3, Rua Alice, Laranjeiras.

## Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY. — No. 96  
Rua da Assembleia. — H. C. TUCKER, Agent.BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AG-  
ENCY. — Rua Sete de Setembro No. 71. On sale, the  
Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German,  
Italian, Spanish and other languages.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING  
ROOM. — 113 Rua da Assembleia. — Open from noon to  
6 p.m. For terms, apply to Librarian.RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION. — Rest and Reading Room. —  
35, Rua da Saude, 1st floor. Henry Beaumont, Mis-  
sionary. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of  
left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission  
or at No. 25, Rua Theophilo Ottoni.

## WEST COAST ITEMS.

—The Chilean press has been lately discussing  
the question of dismemberment as proposed to Ar-  
gentina by President Montt.—A telegram was given to the Cuban revolu-  
tionary emissary at Santiago on the 15th inst.  
Many influential personages were present and  
there was much enthusiasm displayed in favor of  
Cuban independence.—A telegram of the 17th announces another  
ministerial crisis in Chile. The Recabarren cabi-  
net had resigned, and President Montt had invited  
Dr. Osvaldo Renjifo to organize a new one. At  
last accounts the crisis had not been solved.—Each man's misfortunes are always worse in  
his eyes than his neighbor's. Who would fancy  
that noble Bolivian could have suffered from "the  
most scandalous swindle and the most larcin-  
robbery known?" Yet that is the claim put  
forward in a Bolivian newspaper in its comments on  
the closing of the Bank of Potosi. If the high-  
and-dry republic cannot verify its claim to the  
record-wildry of the age, at least it can boast that  
it wastes less time than some other countries in  
blaming retribution to the authors of the trouble;for it must be content to the sufferers to learn  
that the manager and directors are in gaol. — *Finan-  
cial News.*

—A horrid act of savagery has been perpetrated  
in a small village near Cadix, situated about ten  
kilometers to the northwest of Union. In a house-  
hold but there lived Simon Castro, his wife, their  
children, Virginia of 22 years of age, Lucinda of 9,  
and Arcelia of 4, and their niece, Clara Silva.  
On the night of the 22nd ult., Simon Castro being  
absent from home, six men, in disguise, burst into  
the hut and commenced an indiscriminate slaughter  
with bullet and dagger. Castro's wife and the  
daughter, Virginia, were ruthlessly slaughtered  
inside the hut, and Clara Silva was slain outside  
as she was attempting to escape. The girl Lu-  
cinda snatched her sister Arcelia out of her mother's  
arms, and succeeded in gaining a wood in safety,  
where she remained concealed till daylight. Be-  
lieving leaving the murderers set fire to the hut.  
The motive for the crime is said to be as follows:  
Several persons had died in the subjugation and  
the relatives of the deceased consulted a sooth-  
sayer, named Sandoval, on the matter. This  
wretch said the people who had died were be-  
witched, and that the witch was Juana Castro.  
Other persons, he said, were being bewitched by  
her, and the only way to remove the spell was to  
kill her and all the family. — *Chilian Times*, Val-  
paraiso, Sept. 21.

—The Valparaiso municipality intends adopting  
stringent measures to put a stop to drunkenness  
which is becoming so alarmingly prevalent in the  
city. As is well known, the cause is not due to  
the quantity of liquor consumed by the laboring  
class, but rather to the quality, which is of the  
very worst kind. In order to remedy this evil our  
worthy alcaide, Sr. Ramos, has formulated a mea-  
sure which will be shortly presented to the munici-  
pality ordering all merchants and wine dealers to  
register their trade-marks so as to put a stop to the  
wholesale falsification of goods and spirits  
which is doing so much damage to foreign imports.  
The supporters of national industry will most  
likely strenuously oppose this measure, but con-  
sidering the worthy object in view, we trust the  
measure will be duly carried into effect. Heavy  
fines will be imposed upon all those who break the  
regulations specified in this much needed measure.  
— *Western Courier.*

—The wrongs endured by the British colonists in  
Chili have been published again and again, but  
to no effect. A correspondent of the *Western  
Courier* now calls attention to the wholesale ro-  
bery of their farms by the judicial authorities, as  
follows:—

"This is in Nueva Imperial. The judge there  
is a villainous rascal, who has entered into a con-  
spiracy with a few kindred spirits to get possession  
of the land owned by the colonists. The plan is  
carried out in the following manner. One of the  
judge's patners in the nefarious business buys up  
some trivial debt of a colonist. Of course, the best  
colonists in all parts of the world have debts at  
last, debts which they may possess enough to  
guarantee a hundred times over, but which, under  
certain circumstances, or at certain times of the  
year, they are unable to discharge at a moment's  
notice. Such a debt is bought up by a partner of  
the judge, and an attachment is at once issued on  
the colonist's property. The force of a trial is  
gone through with, which is no greater farce than  
the trials of the criminals who have victimized the  
colonists. But it has this difference about it, that  
when the colonist figures as plaintiff, the case  
comes either to a very tardy end, or to no end at all,  
and even if won, are nearly always only fit to  
transfer to the colonist's worst enemy; while the  
suits I am now alluding to are despatched with  
such celerity, that the colonist, before he is  
thoroughly aware of what is going on, finds that  
the homestead which has cost him money, trouble  
and the best years of his life to build up, is  
awarded by a rascally judge to a miserable thief,  
for a song. This is the story of the colonists in  
Nueva Imperial, and the more it is studied, the  
more awful it is to contemplate. An honest man  
accepts the invitation of the Chilean nation to come  
over here and help to make something out of the  
country. He arrives with his wife, his sons and  
his daughters. With their little all they set to  
work, and, after years of toil and hardship, they  
build up a decent homestead. And then the fruits  
of their labor are forcibly taken away from them,  
on the strength of a debt which their property  
could cover twenty times over, and they are left  
without any resources at all, and with no other pro-  
perty than the clothes on their backs."

From Macmillan's Magazine.

## NEARBY TO THE ANTARCTIC POLE.

During the early months of last year the sea in  
the neighborhood of Joinville island and Louis  
Philippe land was sufficiently free of ice to allow  
the *Jasson* to penetrate along the east side of  
Graham's land to latitude 68° degrees to minutes  
south and longitude 60 degrees west while one of  
her companions managed to reach latitude 69  
degrees south and further west. This means that  
the Norwegian whalers have got nearer the south  
pole than any steamer before them. Captain Lar-  
sen landed on Seymour island, and in spite of deep  
valleys and high rocks, explored it for some dis-  
tance. In the interior he found some dead seals,  
and penguins' nests innumerable almost as the  
many-twinkling smile of ocean. On the way south,  
land, described as rocky and as showing a high  
peak to the south-southwest, was seen on Nov. 30  
in latitude 66 degrees 4 minutes south, longitude  
59 degrees 49 minutes west.

On Dec. 4, in latitude 67 degrees south, longi-  
tude 60 degrees west, there was high snow-capped  
land in sight, and when the ship reached 68 de-  
grees to minutes south (two days later she found  
the ice of the low bay kind, and the weather warm  
and fine, with comparatively little fog. On the  
return to the north, Captain Larsen discovered  
some islands, two of which were actively volcanic,  
in latitude 65 degrees 7 minutes south, longitude  
58 degrees 22 minutes west. The October number  
of *The Geographical Journal* contains a translation  
of such parts of Captain Larsen's log as relate to  
these discoveries. The following bearing upon  
Seymour's island, is especially notable: "The  
land is hilly and intersected with deep valleys.  
Some of the hills are conical, and consist of sand,  
small gravel, and cement; here and there is some  
petrified wood."

**Banks.****LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital..... £ 1,500,000  
 Capital paid up..... " 750,000  
 Reserve fund..... " 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO  
 10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches  
 and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ,  
 PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO  
 RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS,  
 PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AYRES  
 AND NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie &amp; Co.,

LONDON,

Messrs. Mallet Frères &amp; Co.,

PARIS,

Messrs. Schroder &amp; Co., J. H. Schroder &amp; Co.,

HAMBURG,

Messrs. Joh. Reinert, Gossler &amp; Co.

HAMBURG,

Messrs. Granet Brown &amp; Co.,

GENOA,

**BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.**

Established in Hamburg on 16th December  
 1887 by the "Direction der Deutsche Gesellschaft"  
 in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in  
 Hamburg," Hamburg.

Capital. . . . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

(Calixa 108.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

(Calixa 550.) (Calixa 185.)

Draws on:

(Direction der Disconto  
 Gesellschaft, Berlin)  
 Germany..... (and corres-  
 pondents.)  
 Norddeutsche Bank in  
 Hamburg, Hamburg.  
 M. A. von Rothschild  
 Söhne, Frankfurt a. M.  
 England.....  
 (N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London,  
 Manchester and Liverpool District  
 Banking Company, Limited, London,  
 Union Bank of London, Limited, London,  
 Wm. Strutt & Sons, London,  
 Credit Lyonnais, Paris and branches  
 Comptoir National d'Escompte de  
 Paris, Paris.  
 France.....  
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Authorized by Decree No. 531, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital. . . . . £ 1,500,000  
 Realized do . . . . . " 900,000  
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On the line of Silvestre highway, SANTA THEREZA.  
 To be reached in 30 minutes from town.

This house is highly recommended for its excellent position  
 and most beautiful view upon the far ocean, city and islands,  
 being situated on the very summit of Santa Theresa hill, and  
 entirely out of reach of fever or malaria. It is, therefore, a  
 most safe place for frequenters, tourists and new arrivals.  
 The hotel is surrounded by beautiful parks, walks and a  
 large forest.  
 The restaurant and kitchen are first class.

**Missing Friends.**

Information wanted at the British Consulate General,  
 No. 2, Rua General Canabaz, as to the following:  
 JOSEPH, R.—A resident in Rio for some three months  
 past. Information desired as to his whereabouts.  
 CASSTOR, Frank.—Employee of Mr. John Carew, stores  
 here, sometime during 1894. Information required as to his  
 whereabouts.  
 DUNFORD, John.—Was last heard of about ten years ago,  
 he then being in Santa Hospital. Information required as to  
 his whereabouts.  
 Rio de Janeiro, October 1, 1895.

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The best disinfectant for vessels

Recommended for daily use especially during epidemics.

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J. H. Jensen.

**OLD TIMES IN SOUTH AMERICA.**

The *South American Journal* reproduces  
 the following interesting narrative of a  
 journey from Buenos Aires, by Potosí, to  
 Lima, by Anthony Zachariah Helms, director  
 of mines in Peru, and party:—

Attended by their families, a few negro  
 servants, and several German miners, they  
 reached Buenos Aires about the middle of  
 the year 1789, and on the 29th of October,  
 the commencement of spring in that quarter  
 of the globe, they set out on their  
 journey to the interior. They at first pro-  
 ceeded in carriages, and afterwards on  
 horseback, by the common route of the post.  
 Their course lay in a north-westerly direction.

Early on the ensuing day they arrived  
 at Escobar, a village about thirty-six miles  
 from Buenos Aires. In the evening of  
 this day Mr. Helms saw a great number of  
 luminous insects, which at first he took to  
 be luminous exhalations arising from the  
 marshy ground. On examination, how-  
 ever, they were found to be a kind of glow-  
 worm, of oblong shape and brown color,  
 but twice as large as those of Europe.

Not long after this the travellers passed  
 over the immense plains, called by the  
 Spaniards pampas. In these plains several  
 of the post-houses had beautiful orchards,  
 planted with peach-trees, the only large  
 kind of trees that were to be seen. The  
 pampas extend upwards of 300 miles in a  
 north-westerly direction, as far as Tucuman,  
 and more than 1,500 miles southward.  
 They are fertile, and covered with high  
 grass; but are, for the most part, destitute  
 of trees, and uninhabited, except at the  
 post stations. The heat is so intense that  
 the wild oxen, horses, ostriches, and other

large animals which frequent them, would  
 probably perish, if they did not find shelter  
 from the rays of the sun beneath the shade  
 of the grass. The number of wild animals  
 that feed on the pampas is incredible.  
 Probably, says Mr. Helms, all Europe does  
 not contain so many horses, oxen, sheep,  
 ostriches, and game of various kinds as  
 are here to be found. The traveller who  
 crosses them frequently sees, with aston-  
 ishment, herds of from 5,000 to 10,000,  
 occupying different parts of the plain, as  
 far as the eye can reach.

In the course of their journey the tra-  
 vellers saw, late in the evenings, large  
 flocks of American ostriches running about  
 in different directions, and the attendants  
 collected many of the eggs of these birds,  
 each of which was as large as an infant's  
 head. Some of the men put the eggs they  
 had found in their hats; to their utter  
 astonishment a few of them were hatched  
 there, and the young birds, running away  
 into the grass, began to devour it with as  
 much voracity as if they had long been  
 accustomed to such a diet.

At Esquina de la Guardia the travellers  
 observed a square fortification on which  
 were mounted two pieces of cannon. This  
 had been constructed for the purpose of  
 restraining the incursions of the Indians.  
 In the country beyond Esquina they re-  
 marked that the bed of one of the rivers  
 consisted of decomposed granite, and that  
 many high grounds were covered with  
 native saltpetre, so thick as to appear like  
 hoar frost. The bed of another river con-  
 sisted of indurated marl, mixed with cal-  
 careous shells.

About 70 miles beyond Esquina the tra-  
 vellers entered a wood, which extended as  
 far as Cordoba, nearly 400 miles. In this  
 wood only two kinds of trees were observed,  
 they resembled the olive-tree of Spain, and  
 their leaves were of a most beautiful green  
 color, but no fruit was seen upon them.

Mr. Helms remarks that in the whole  
 journey as far as Cordoba the places at  
 which they changed houses seldom consisted  
 of more than the post-house and a few  
 adjacent huts inhabited by Creoles. These,  
 who are descendants of the Spanish settlers,  
 have a brown complexion and large, black  
 and expressive eyes. In their moral char-  
 acter they differ much from their progeni-  
 tors. Though born with genius and talents  
 capable of attaining whatever ennobles the  
 human mind, yet, from a neglected educa-  
 tion, they become indolent and licentious,  
 hypocritical, and infected with a blind and  
 malignant fanaticism. Immoderately proud,  
 the Creoles of this part of America are  
 prepossessed against whatever is European,  
 and particularly the Spaniards. The In-  
 dians have long lived under the oppressive  
 yoke of these people. The King of Spain  
 has enacted many salutary laws, with a  
 view to ameliorate the condition of the In-  
 dians; but in many instances either the  
 Creoles have not suffered them to be pro-  
 mulgated or, by their intrigues or artifice,  
 they have rendered them of no avail.

Cordoba is a neat and pleasant town,  
 situated near a wood, at the foot of one of  
 the branches of the Andes, and is consid-  
 erably hotter than Buenos Aires. It is the  
 see of a bishop, and is inhabited by about  
 fifteen hundred Spaniards and Creoles, and  
 4,000 negro slaves. The cathedral is a fine  
 edifice, and the spacious market-place is  
 adorned with buildings of considerable  
 magnitude. The streets are paved and  
 cleaner than those of Buenos Aires.  
 Cordoba is a place much frequented by  
 persons who trade between Buenos Aires  
 and Potosí.

During the short residence of the tra-  
 vellers at this place they were lodged in a  
 large and massive edifice, which had for-  
 merly been a college of Jesuits, and subse-  
 quently had been used as the residence of  
 the bishop. In the granite mountains of  
 the adjacent country are found veins of lead  
 and copper ore, several of which contain  
 also silver.

From Cordoba the travellers pursued  
 their journey northward, along the foot of  
 the Andes, the direction of which was from  
 south to north. In the valleys they saw for  
 the first time the American palm trees,  
 which form one of their chief ornaments;  
 and several of the mountains were observed  
 to be composed of red and green granite,  
 and to contain veins of corneous silver ore.

About 330 miles north-west from Cor-  
 doba, they entered the small town of St.  
 Jago. This place had of late fallen into de-  
 cay, in consequence of the trade which it  
 once enjoyed having been diverted into

other channels. The heat of this place is  
 almost intolerable, particularly when the  
 wind blows from the equatorial regions.

The pleasant little town of Tucuman is  
 somewhat more than a hundred miles north-  
 west of St. Jago. It is surrounded by groves  
 of citron, orange, fig, and pomegranate  
 trees; is the see of a bishop, and contains  
 three monasteries. The inhabitants are  
 wealthy, and might derive infinitely greater  
 advantage than they now do from the work-  
 ing of the numerous gold and silver mines  
 which abound in the adjacent mountains.  
 But the persons employed in these mines  
 were, at this time, so ignorant of the use of  
 machinery as to have all the ore carried out  
 of them in sacks on the backs of negroes.  
 Indeed, Mr. Helms subsequently found that  
 this was the practice at Potosí and through-  
 out the whole kingdom of Peru.

Beyond Tucuman the country was moun-  
 tainous, and in some parts the road had  
 been formed through thick forests. In one  
 place the travellers passed the bed of a river,  
 part of which was encrusted with a sub-  
 stance, in taste and appearance resembling  
 common salt; and, from various other indi-  
 cations, they were led to conclude that  
 there were extensive beds of fossil salt in  
 several parts of the adjacent country.

The next town to Tucuman is Salta, situ-  
 ated on the banks of the river Arias. This  
 place is divided into four principal streets,  
 irregular in their appearance, but wider  
 than those of Cordoba. The market-place  
 is a large square, on the west side of which  
 stands a beautiful town-house, and on the  
 opposite side is the cathedral. There are  
 also in Salta several churches and monastic  
 establishments. When Mr. Helms was  
 here the whole population, including Cre-  
 oles and slaves, was estimated at about  
 9,000 persons. The inhabitants carried on  
 a considerable trade with Potosí, Peru, and  
 they appeared to be more wealthy and civil-  
 ized than those of either Cordoba or Tucuman.

The travellers had arrived at Salta in car-  
 riages. These, however, it became requisite  
 to change for saddle-horses, in order to  
 prosecute their journey over the Andes to  
 the distance of 1,800 miles, and along the  
 worst and most fatiguing roads that can be  
 imagined. It was well for them that they  
 had commenced this dangerous journey at  
 the most favorable season of the year, for at  
 any other season it would have been impos-  
 sible for them to have forded many of the  
 torrents which crossed their path.

A few hours after the travellers had left  
 Salta they began to ascend the higher re-  
 gions of the mountains. Instead of suffering  
 from the intense heat, as they had before  
 done in the valleys, they now experienced  
 great pain from the cold. The wind, blow-  
 ing over the extreme slopes of the Andes,  
 was extremely piercing. The woods which  
 had covered the less elevated ridges, now  
 ceased to embellish the landscape. Having  
 left these the travellers were no longer in-  
 commoded by an almost incredible multi-  
 tude of locusts, crickets, singing toads,  
 frogs, serpents, lizards, mosquitoes, and  
 ants.

The ill-regulated and dirty post-houses,  
 however, at which they were obliged to  
 sleep, swarmed with bugs, fleas, and other  
 vermin, and they were frequently compelled  
 to quench their thirst with nauseous and  
 feid water.

Among the beasts of prey that are found  
 in this part of the country, the jaguar, or  
 tiger, is said to be the fiercest and most  
 dangerous. Mr. Helms, however, asserts  
 that the South American lion, though not  
 much bigger than a middle-sized dog, far  
 surpasses the jaguar in strength. In this  
 country there are no domestic bees, and the  
 wild bees do not, as in Europe, construct  
 their nests in hollow trees, but fix them in  
 a curious manner on the branches. Some  
 of these nests are of an oval form, appear  
 like balls of wax, and are about the size of  
 an ox's bladder. At the small end there is  
 an opening through which the insects enter,  
 and in the interior they are full of cells con-  
 taining the purest honey.

At the distance of somewhat more than  
 forty miles north of Salta Mr. Helms and  
 his party arrived at Yujui, or Jujui, a town  
 containing about 3000 inhabitants. Hither-  
 to they had proceeded chiefly along valleys.  
 In some parts of the country the course of  
 the rivers was extremely winding; this oc-  
 casioned them much inconvenience, and  
 one river in particular they had to cross  
 thirty times within the space of twenty-four  
 hours.

(To be continued.)

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**Quvidor No. 37.**

AN OPERA BOUFFE KINGLET.

Some seven years ago all Paris talked for a day or two about the failure of a paper called *Trinidad*, which had played a queer sort of rôle in the staid ranks of benevolent journalism, and about the simultaneous disappearance of its founder and director, "Baron" Harden Hickey. He had been an amusing adventurer in his way—a big, bluff, good-natured fellow, apparently an American Irishman by birth, but speaking French as a native—and many genial stories were recalled of his ingenuity and impudence. It was not until last year that Parisians, much to their surprise, heard of him again. They rubbed their eyes with amazement at the discovery that he had become James I., Prince of Trinidad. I have before me the four-page prospectus in which he announced that he had been crowned king of a sovereign, independent, liberty-sovereign, and invited popular nation, and there is probably no other such document in the world. He set forth gravely the fact that, having married the only daughter of the well-known American millionaire, Mr. John H. Flagler, he had become a person of great fortune, and having stumbled upon Trinidad in a cruise around the world, he had decided to create a new state. After study and reflection he had chosen the island, and declared himself its prince in September, 1893. His firm of government was to be a military dictatorship, with officers wearing the moustache and imperial in the second empire. The arms of the principality were d'or claspé de gueules, and the flag was a yellow triangle on a red ground. He had, moreover, instituted an order of the Crown of Trinidad—for the reward of the letter, the arts, the sciences, the industry, the humanitarian virtues, and devotion to his dynasty." Finally it was announced that certain European states had already recognized and entered into

way. It expresses this quaint appeal not with 100 guineas, but with 1000. In March last it was announced that the first colony of fifty whites and 300 coolies was to sail for Trinidad in May, but whether they went or not is unknown. One source of revenue was certainly exploited. An immense number of postage stamps were printed for this "Principauté de Trinité," and sold to the dealers in America and Europe who minister to the collector's passion for the collection of postage stamps. It is possible, too, that a few scattered purchases may have been found for the "Gross of Trinidad." But the adventure as a whole has undoubtedly failed to reap rewards commensurate with its noble simplicity and brilliant play of fancy. The guano, the buried treasure, the innocent tar-baking on the beach, the use of the discarded shells of the tortoise for the masticale and imperial, all have been swept abruptly into the rapacious maw of the British empire.

From *The Western Courier*, Valparaiso, Sept. 21

## BRITISH CLAIMS AGAINST CHILE

On the other hand, the authorities, with equal disregard for truth, maintain that the *saqueo* of August 28th was the work of a few rowdy Balmacedaists enraged at the fall of their cause. They also lie—under a grievous error. Not so much as the nose of a Balmacedalist was visible that night unless, indeed, its owner was unearthed as a foe from his lair. Not so much as a window was broken whose owner was known to sympathize with the victorious cause. "Dog does not eat dog," even in Chili. The outrages, murders and violations were committed by the victorious troops. The *saqueo* was not leniently winked at by the authorities. It was a body of troops, not a few officers, that suffered the fate of the soldiers, cruelly followed by mobs, with no thought or careful regard for their skins, respectfully waited in the background until the soldiers, having had their fill, retired to seek fresh fields and pastures new. For confirmation of these facts, well enough

From *Macmillan's Magazine*

## ANTARCTIC EXPLORATIONS

The Dutch navigator De Gonneville was credited with having been the first European to discover the Terra Australis to the south of Africa, but we know from Pigafetta, the biographer of Magellan, that the phrase "antarctic pole" was a very loose one, and was taken to mean the southern hemisphere, which is a vastly different matter. Moreover, De Gonneville brought home to France with him the son of the sovereign of his new-found land, which is of itself sufficient to prove that he did not penetrate far south. But his story and the sight of his dusky captive set the hearts of his countrymen beating with wild hopes for over a century and a half.

ORIGIN OF THE INDIANS.

During the sixteenth century, at a time when it was much more difficult to date, mine the size and shape of the American continent, the idea prevailed that the ancestors of the Indians reached the continent in vessels from a long distance. Later it was common to picture the ancient Americans as crossing the Bering sea in large mysses. The proofs offered in defence of these theories are not convincing. The Chinese, for example, who sent ships from Cathage sailed westward from the Pillars of Hercules until, after many days, they discovered great uninhabited islands with large rivers, will be hardly accepted as a pre-Columbian discovery of America, and the Platonic fairy tales about Atlantis are just as unreliable. Ancient Chinese maps, which were made about 12,000 years ago, show China, and this has been thought to be Mexico. But Fu-San was a country well known to the Chinese. And the accounts given of its rulers and the customs of its people describe it as altogether Asiatic. Fu-San was probably one of the islands north of Japan, but certainly not Mexico. The attempts to deflect the beginning of the Chinese civilisation to the north of the Yellow Sea are more curious as nobody tries to prove that Chinese civilisation began in Egypt, or Indian civilisation in Chaldea. The Mexicans relate that their ancestors lived as hunters in the north. The Aztecs say that their fathers lived on an island in the sea. It is very probable that some of the Chinese, who probably sailed to America as their ancient home, because the north appeared to them strange and impenetrable. The tale that the Aztecs came from over the water may be explained by the fact that they settled on an island in a salt-water lake. Mexican civilisation shows that it belonged strictly to the soil where it developed, and it influenced the whole of the continent. Only a small number of the North American Indians, especially as hunters or fishermen. Even the wild prairie Indians, the Dacothas, Cheyennes and Mandans knew something about agriculture. In languages, religion, customs and tribal constitution all Indians show a wonderful similarity to the Mexicans and to each other, which leads to the assumption that all came from a common stock. Dr. *Edward Seler*, in the *Preussische Jahrbücher*, Berlin.

FROM a comparative mortality table for 1894 of the sixty most populous cities in Europe, it appears that Bristol, with a death-rate of 15.4 per 1,000, occupies the highest place in respect of general salubrity, while Moscow, with 34.1 per 1,000, is at the bottom of the list. Of the sixty cities enumerated, 23 have a death-rate below 20, 30 range from 20 to 30, and 4 exceed the last named figure. They are:—Tübingen (30.1), Rouen (31.3), St. Petersburg (31.4), and Moscow (34.1). The average death rate is 22.25, and of the eighty British cities enumerated only two, Liverpool (23.8) and Dublin (24.7), exceed the average. Judged by these statistics the ten healthiest great cities in Europe are: Magne (15.4), Frankfurt-on-Main (16.6), the Hague (16.9), Berlin (17.2), Liege (16.5), London (17.1), Leeds (17.8), Brussels (18.1), Hamburg (18.2), and Amsterdam (18.3).—*Chemist and Druggist*.





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Breakfast or Dinner at any hour \$3.00.

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PROPRIETOR.

## George's Restaurant.

8, Rua do General Camara.

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The proprietor of this Restaurant begs to announce to his customers and friends that he has opened a large dining room for families on the first floor at the above Establishment, No. 8 Rua do Gen. Camara, and is at their service until 8 o'clock every evening.

The proprietor gives his personal attention to the catering.

The service and kitchen are of the best.

GEORGE SCHNEIDER, Proprietor.

## Grande Hotel Metropole

181, RUA DAS LARANJEIRAS, 181

The new extensions of this important establishment being now concluded, we take pleasure in inviting travellers and the public in general to favor us with their patronage as in former times. The Hotel is luxuriously furnished and is situated in one of the

Healthiest Suburbs of the City.

It is the only one in this capital which is prepared to attend to a large number of guests. Every room is comfortably furnished, the service is complete in every respect, it has excellent baths, electric communications, telephone, tram at the door day and night, service of carriages at any hour and, in short, every modern improvement for the convenience of the most exigent.

## Grande Hotel Bello Horizonte.

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## Nauseas on Railways.

Friend Bueno de Miranda.—For forty years myself and my family, also laborers of our plantation, have used your Nausea Cure, and only now I have experienced how efficient your medicine is against the nausea caused by the movement and shocks to which the traveller on our railways is exposed. I verified its efficacy on a gentleman, who was travelling from the Seropet station to Juiz de Fora, and afterwards on one of my acquaintances, who travelled with me to Lubeiro do Grupo.

The Nausea Cure is already well known, but I have, nevertheless, the greatest pleasure in confirming again facts, happened under my eyes, and which undoubtedly, will help to mitigate the sufferings of many. Always yours, Pedro G. Paes Leme.

Rio de Janeiro, 19th October, 1895.

Continued from last

## TRINIDAD ISLAND.

### THE CRUISE OF THE "ALBERT".

While we were discussing things, there suddenly came a violent thumping on the deck above us, and from the shouts and laughter of the men we knew that something exciting was going on; so we went up to the companion-ladder to see what the fun might be. We found that a fair-sized shark was tumbling about the deck in very active fashion, while Ted was dodging him, knife in hand, ready to give him his coup de grace. Our sportsman had got his lines out as soon as everything had been made snug on deck, but his sport for the first hour consisted of nothing but sharks, of which he caught several. After this he had better luck and was able to supply the cook with fish enough for dinner and breakfast for all hands.

The sea round Trinidad swarms with fish; but, for some reason, though we got as many as we required, they were not to be so readily caught now as at the time of my first visit; for then we hauled them in as fast as we could drop our hooks in the water.

There are various species of edible fish here; among others, dolphins, rock-cod, hind-fish, black-fish, and pig-fish. None of these hot-water-fish are to be compared in flavor to those of Europe; and we found that the sharks were the least insipid of the lot; stewed shark and onions is not a dish to be despised.

The accompanying plan of Trinidad is copied from the chart of the South Atlantic, which I made use of on this voyage, but contains some additions and corrections of my own, to which allusion will be made in the proper place. It will be seen that, according to this plan, the island is rather more than five miles long. Another chart which I possess, gives its length as only three miles, which I assure is wrong; but, on the other hand this last chart is the most correct in some other respects, and marks outlying shoals which are not indicated on the other. There are indeed no absolutely reliable charts of this island; for the different surveys have been somewhat cursory, and each has repeated the faults of its predecessors. The longitude, I believe, never been accurately determined, and even the latitude of the landing-place is, if I am not much mistaken, more than a mile out of the mark.

However, the plan which I have copied is sufficiently correct to illustrate all I have to say concerning our work and exploration on Trinidad, and, before going any further with the narrative, it will be well to enter into some explanation of the task that was before us.

The treasure was supposed to be hidden in South-west Bay, in the little ravine which I have indicated on the plan just to the left of our camp.

It will be observed that the yacht was anchored out of sight of this spot, and at a distance of two and a half miles from it as the crow flies. My companions were, I imagine, somewhat surprised at this measure of mine, especially when I told them that it was highly improbable that we should shift our anchorage any nearer to the scene of our operations on shore. Later on, however, they realised that there was a good reason for the course I had taken.

My former experiences off Trinidad with the *Paloon* had convinced me that the anchorage off the cascade was far the safest, indeed that here only could we remain at all for any length of time. It must be remembered that a vessel is never really secure when anchored off a small oceanic island like Trinidad. One should be always prepared to slip one's anchor and be off to sea at once should it come on to blow. It is, therefore, necessary to be at some distance from the land, so as to have plenty of room to get away on either tack. If one is too near the shore one incurs great risk, as I frequently discovered while coasting later on; for even though it be blowing hard outside, one is hemmed under the cliffs, so that the vessel becomes unmanageable, and is driven straight on to the fatal rocks by the swell of the sea. I need scarcely say that to come in contact with this shore, even in the finest weather, would involve the certain destruction of any craft in a very few seconds.

The anchorage off the cascade possesses many advantages. The coast here is free from any outlying dangers, and there is a depth of five fathoms close to the beach. One cannot be embayed here, for the coast beyond West Point trends away northward almost at right angles to the south-west shore, so that from the anchorage it is easy to get away on either tack, according to the direction of the wind. Here, too, the sea is smoother than anywhere else, except on rare occasions, for the winds are north-west to south-east, more generally south-east.

Now, the only other possible anchorage for us would have been in South-west Bay, in very convenient proximity to our camp; but this, though it might do for a day or two, was absolutely unfit for a lengthy stay, more especially as difficulties might occur with the vessel while I was on shore myself and only inexperienced people were in charge of her. In this bay one is surrounded by dangers. South Point is on one side with the current generally setting directly on to it and across the perilous shoals that extend a mile and a half seaward. On the other side is the cape dividing West and South-west Bays, off which also lie several dangerous islets and rocks. According to the Admiralty chart South-west Bay itself is quite clean, with a uniform depth of ten fathoms. As a matter of fact, it is full of sunken rocks, and there is an island right in the middle of it, the position of which I have shown in plan; its existence is ignored by all the charts. Surrounded as the bay is by lofty mountains the winds are very uncertain within it, so that if one should have to weigh anchor it might be difficult to extricate the vessel from her dangerous position even by the exercise of the smartest seamanship. Lastly, it affords no shelter from the prevailing wind, southeast, which often raises a nasty sea, and, what is more, it is entirely exposed to the storm-wind of these seas, the dreaded *pampero*, which blows right into it. Any one in charge of a vessel brought up in this trap would be compelled to get under weigh frequently under most difficult circumstances, and would live an unenviable life of perpetual anxiety. This information will, I trust, be of use to any fresh adventurers who propose to hunt for the treasure of Trinidad.

Though I would not venture in South-west Bay with the yacht, I knew that we should have to carry our stores and tools there by boat and land them on the beach opposite to the treasure ravine; for to transport them by land from the easy landing-place near the cascade would be an almost impossible undertaking.

According to the dead pirate's statement, he and his comrades had surveyed South-west Bay and discovered the best channel between the rocks. He gave the directions for finding this channel to Captain P., and its existence had been verified by both the South Shields explorers; but as they had brought back an alarming account of its dangers, and boats had been lost in it, I considered that it would be a wise precaution for me to land at the pier in the first place, walk—or rather crawl and climb, for there is not much walking to be done on that journey—across the island and survey South-west Bay from the hills above it, before attempting to beach a boat there.

In the evening we held a council in the saloon over our pipes and I explained my plans for the following day.

I had explored the island pretty thoroughly when I was here, and I knew that it mainly consisted of inaccessible peaks and precipices, among which there were very few passes practicable for men. In many places the cliffs fall precipitously

into the sea, affording no foothold. I had landed in both North-west Bay and the bay beyond it, and, though there were sandy beaches in both these, still, one could go no further, for sheer promontories on either side and mountains equally insurmountable at the back cut off all communication between these bays and the rest of the island. I also knew that it would be impossible for me to walk along the beach from the pier to South-west Bay, for between these were the two capes that bound West Bay, both opposing barriers of precipices to one's advance.

I knew by experience that the passage over the mountains to the windward beach was both arduous and perilous, and that to climb to South-west Bay, survey it, and return to the pier would occupy the best part of three days.

The doctor volunteered to accompany me, and I decided to take him with me. It was indeed important that he should make himself acquainted with the pass; for it had been settled that whenever I remained with the yacht he should be in command of the party working on shore, and, as the only reliable water supply that I knew of was at the cascade, it might become necessary to him to lead the men across the mountains to it, should a water-famine occur at South-west Bay. Again it was certain that bad weather would occasionally make the landing of boats at South-west Bay impossible for weeks at a time, so that, if there were some urgent reason for communicating with the yacht, this could be done by crossing to the pier landing-place, at which I am of opinion that one could land ten times with safety to one in South-west Bay. It had been my intention to form a depot of stores at the pier, but this we found to be unnecessary. After I had made the above explanations to my companions assembled in the saloon our sportsman, who had been listening attentively, remarked: "Skipper, you have given us plenty of reasons for taking Doctor Smith with you to-morrow and teaching him the roads; but you have omitted the most important reason of all. Let me inform you that you won't get us to do any work on shore on Sundays; so every Sunday afternoon we will put on our best clothes, and the doctor will have to take us over the pass to the pier, where we can do a sort of church-parade and listen to the band. I suppose there will be a bar there, too, with Theodosius as barman presiding over the run-barricade."

### THE SURVEY OF TRINIDAD.

On the following morning—November 21—as soon as breakfast was over, the doctor and myself started for the shore. In view of the rough climbing before us, we did not burden ourselves with much baggage, but set forth in light marching order. We dispensed with blankets, and, in addition to the somewhat scanty clothing we had on, we carried merely a few provisions for three days, consisting of some ship's biscuits, a few strips of Brazilian cheese, or jerked beef—rather rank—some dried figs, a flask of rum, a tin bottle to hold water, one panikin, tobacco, pipes and matches.

We could see from the deck that there was considerable surf on the beach, and it was evident that we should not find the landing at the pier so easy a matter as it often is.

Two of the paid hands pulled us off in the dinghy. When we were about half way to the shore we perceived a bright red object on an eminence near the cascade. On getting nearer we distinguished this to be a ragged red flag flying from a pole. This was a startling discovery for us, and might signify that some rival expedition had landed on the island.

We reached the pier and found a high swell rolling by it, while eddies and overfalls round the outer end of it caused the boat to become more or less unmanageable, driving her first in one direction, then in another, so that she could not be brought very close to, without risk of staving her in against the rocks.

Under these circumstances the only safe method of getting on shore was to jump into the water. The boat was backed in towards the pier end, the men pulling a few strokes ahead whenever a wave threatened to dash her on to it. I stood in the stern and awaited a favourable opportunity, then jumped overboard and clambered quickly up the pier side before the next roller should wash me off. Then the boat was backed in again, and the doctor repeated the performance.

We had no particular objection to the wetting we had received, but a good many of our biscuits were converted into a pulp, and our figs were pickled with the seawater.

So here we were at last safely on shore at Trinidad, both in high spirits at the prospect before us, for we were eager to commence the exploration that might result in who could tell what magnificent results.

Climbing over the rugged top of the pier we descended on to the beach, which at high water is partly overgrown, the pier being then converted into an island. We scrambled over the rocks and scoria to the height by the cascade on which the flag was, and then our suspicions were put at rest by what we discovered. A good-sized barrel had been firmly jammed between the rocks in a prominent place and filled with stones. A pole had been planted in the bar-

rel, and from this floated the red flag we had seen. It was in so ragged a condition that it was impossible to say whether it had ever been a British flag or not. Under it was a wooden tablet on which it was painted the following inscription: "H. M. S. *Ruby*, February 26, 1889." There was also a bottle on the cask containing the eards of the commander of the vessel, Captain Kennedy, and his wardrobe officers.

Having thus satisfied ourselves that no enemy was in possession of the island, we went to the cascade. This stream rises among the tree-ferns at the summit of the mountain and rushes down the gully with a considerable volume of water. This issue is, I should imagine, perennial. Then we commenced our ascent, which involved no light work. The gully was excessively steep. We were climbing up a staircase of great rocks, and often where there were insurmountable precipices we had to make a *détour* round the mountain side, creeping carefully along the steep declivities that overhung the cliffs, the rocks and the earth crumbling beneath our feet as we went; for one of the most unpleasant peculiarities of this island is that it is nowhere solid; it is rotten throughout, its substance has been disintegrated by volcanic fires and by the action of water, so that it is everywhere tumbling to pieces. As one travels over the mountains one is ever starting miniature landslides and dislodging great stones, which roll, thundering down the cliffs, gathering other companions as they go until a very avalanche is formed. On this day the doctor, who was a little ahead of me at the time, saw a stone weighing a hundredweight at the least, which just cleared my head as I stooped down to dodge it. We were on a dangerous part of the mountain, and had it struck me it must have impelled me over a precipice several hundred feet in height. After this we followed parallel tracks wherever this was possible.

(To be continued.)

## RIVER PLATE ITEMS

—The price of gold is again going up in Argentina.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 15th predicts the rejection of Minister Romero's project for the consolidation of public debts.

—The recent ball at the Pavilion in Buenos Aires in aid of the British Hospital gave a profit of \$4,800 currency.

—A propaganda in favor of Cuban independence has been developed in Asunción, Paraguay. It would be better, in our opinion, to inaugurate a propaganda in favor of good government in Paraguay.

—The Uruguayan government has recently purchased the Caprivi bondel deposits for \$480,000, and the municipal government of Montevideo wants to buy the Solis theatre for \$500,000. In both cases, the purchase might better wait upon the settlement of pressing debts.

—A large consignment of French seed potatoes has been refused entry in Montevideo on the ground that the consular certificate to the effect that "there has never been phloxera in the district where they were grown" is little ahead of the law requiring the certificate to set forth that there has been no phloxera for the last five years.—*Review*, Buenos Aires.

—The Wheeler project of jetties from the Paraná de las Palmas to this port is the best thing ever proposed for the navigation of the Paraná and it is a great pity that other influential interests do not let it get beyond a certain point. Moreover, it would do more to preserve our port and make it useful than any means yet devised. What is it that prevents Congress from passing it?—*Buenos Aires Herald*.

—Foreigners in this country have all the rights and privileges of Argentines except that of holding office and that of voting for legislators. As the right of voting is a force and as there are at least fifty Argentine candidates for every vacant office, and, under any circumstances, an Argentine would naturally be preferred to a foreigner, there seems to be no strong inducement for a foreigner to abandon his nationality, which protects him from military service, and also, to some extent, from the tyranny of petty local despots.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.

—There seems to be some probability now of electricity being adopted in this city for some of the extensions in our tramway lines or for the new roads projected. The "General Electric Company" of the United States, which has equipped such a vast majority of the electric roads in this country and in Europe, has submitted several proposals through their representative in this city, Mr. W. R. Cassels, of the River Plate Electricity Company; and a special electrical engineer has been sent for to carry out studies and draw up further estimates.—*Review*, Buenos Aires.

—Now that the commission which was to give all the orders necessary for the protection of this country from epidemic has been some six months in Europe, it appears to have dawned on the authorities here that something had better be done in the way of ordering on their own account, without waiting for the despatches to be ordered by the commission, which can scarcely yet have settled down to work. It seems a little late, but better late than never. We are also likely to come to some sort of sensible arrangement with Uruguay, and so avoid the atrocious discomforts experienced last year during the quarantine season. So at least we are told, but whatever Uruguayan representatives may say, the gentry of Flores Island, with the high and mighty official at their head, to be reckoned with.—*Review*, Buenos Aires.

—Another proposal has been set before the government to bring out 100,000 immigrants from Italy at a cost to the country of twenty gold dollars a head, besides the salaries of the persons to be employed in procuring them. We should think that the Argentine government had had more than enough of these experiments, and hope that it will steadily refuse to pay a single cent towards a forced immigration which is and can only be an advantage to the gentlemen who get up these schemes. Let government attend to its true and proper function of administration, and make this as perfect as possible throughout the country, and immigration will flow again towards Argentina's shores spontaneously, and without a dollar of expense to the nation, and let all proposals of paid immigration, subventioned cables, steamer lines, etc., be relegated to the oblivion they merit. The times for these and similar "jobs" we hoped were past; are they about to return?—*Review*, Buenos Aires.

—The crusade of the municipality against the stray street dogs has given but very negative results. There are more dogs than ever around, and they are more hungry, insolent, mangy, and destitute than ever before. It has also been discovered that the generals entrusted with the task of conducting the campaign acted in a very partial and interested manner. They confined their efforts to the healthy, hairy, and large-bodied dogs, leaving the small and mangy animals scrupulously in peace. It seems that this was because the skins of the slaughtered prisoners were sold by the slayers, and they took no notice of dogs the skins of which would not be saleable. Many respectable dogs, healthy and licensed, succumbed to the vendicracy of the municipal braves, while the real howling, scabby nuisances have been left behind to scratch themselves and bark, and continue to drive peaceful and law-abiding citizens into poverty and apoplexy.—*The Southern Cross*, Buenos Aires.

—Up in Santa Fé there is a battle royal in progress. It is about the churchyard. Some years ago a cante syndicate bought up the entire churchyard and started to exploit the public. You can understand what a splendid hold they had of their monopoly. You can possibly avoid sugar tarts and the like, but before a graveyard trust you are powerless. You must bury your dead whether you like it or not—that is to say you must take the deal to the graveyard and find some place for them there. If you have the choice of graveyards things are not so bad; but when you are forced to patronize one particular burial ground, and when that locality is in the hands of a monopoly, why you are to suffer for it. The *Southern Cross* has had enough of this injustice, and they have started another graveyard, and in addition to this have closed up the one belonging to the syndicate. The law is now called upon to interfere. The syndicate claim damages. The municipality do not see any valid reason for satisfying this claim. Hence the law suit. Fine sort of place Santa Fé!—*The Southern Cross*.

—A question which will have to be faced with our great delay, unless the health of the whole republic is to be placed in jeopardy, is that of the drainage of the city of Rosario. At the best of times Rosario may claim for itself the unenviable reputation of being a dirty and unhealthy town, but now that the case is aggravated by the existence of some nine miles of drains below the streets becoming choked up, without any attempt at flushing them, the matter is no more serious and affects the health of the entire republic. Owing to the long-standing disagreement between the municipality and the drainage company, in which the latter has been treated with most unwarrantable injustice, the company has been compelled by *force majeure* to cease any further expenditures of money on the maintenance of the works till some arrangement is arrived at with the municipal authorities, by which the position and claims of the company are honorably acknowledged. The public are however far more interested in the matter than their so-called representatives on the corporation appear to be, and no wonder when it is a state of things is allowed to continue till the hot weather comes, the city will simply be a centre of infection for every epidemic and fever which owes its origin to such sources as filth and uncleanliness. It should be remembered that the drains are being used and are daily becoming more choked, and that in time every square of the city will have under its four streets the accumulated filth of the district, emitting its poisonous and pestilential smells into the atmosphere morning, noon and night. When we come to realize this in the summer time, with the stuffy atmosphere and high temperature, we may well feel some anxiety as to the public health. Those who have led the public to believe that the works are unsound in construction and invalid according to law, have taken upon themselves a very heavy responsibility. In the interests of the city boasting its 100,000 population, with the city council claimed to be representative, it is most important that action should no longer be delayed, but that the question at issue should be settled out and a settlement forthcoming of a definite and legal character.—*Argentine Budget*, Rosario.

## AMERICAN IMMIGRANTS IN ARGENTINA.

It is quite a novelty to hear of immigration from that vast continent into which nearly every European nation has poured its contingent of workers during the last half century, but we have lately heard several rumors of an intended movement of North American agriculturists towards this country where wheat is produced so much cheaper than in the States, and we now see by the publication in *La Prensa* of a letter from the minister of agriculture at Washington to ex-Minister Zeballos that this intended movement is serious. Minister Morton says, "There is a possibility in the near future of a considerable English-speaking immigration into the Argentine Republic. It is probable that a large number of United States citizens will make a trial of the soil and climate of your young republic during the next ten years, as also of Argentine citizenship."

The emigration of North American agriculturists to this country in large numbers will be a curious experiment, and it is almost impossible to see the result. It is true that they are accustomed to the federal system of government and that they are a peaceful, hard-working, law-abiding community in the States, but we have our doubts as to how they will settle down under the bullying rule of usually dishonest camp authorities in this country, who are uniformly hostile to the foreigner. If they come in thousands and stick together the scheme may be successful, but a few hundreds disseminated through our present colonies would, we think, after a year or two be sorry they had come to a country where the tendency of all legislation, both national and provincial, is to squeeze the foreigner as much as possible.—*Review*, Buenos Aires.

It will be interesting, of course, to watch the progress of so unusual an experiment as that of an American agricultural colony in Argentina, but at the same time it must be admitted that the risks are very great. The American is too independent and combative at home to make a good immigrant in a country where so many restraints are imposed upon him. He will naturally wish to select his own land, to manage his own affairs, and to determine how he shall be governed. It would be a mistake, then, to permit any number of Americans to come so far away from home without full and accurate knowledge of this new "land of promise," its laws and customs. The great majority of such emigrants will be quite penniless by the time they reach Buenos Aires. They will then be perfectly helpless, for they will not have the means for a return passage to the United States, they will not understand the language of the country, and their angry complaints—for the American is not patient at such times—will serve only to plunge them deeper into trouble. To protect them against deception and provide against disappointment, they should have all the facts laid before them.

In the first place they should be advised that the language of the country is Spanish, and that its laws and customs are totally different from what they have been accustomed to. In Argentina there is no certain justice for the poor man, and there is but slight protection for life and property. One has only to read the native newspapers to find the evidence of this. The police commissary and *jues de paz* are generally irresponsible tyrants and against them the colonist will have little or no protection. Should he resist them, as Miller Haupt did, he can expect nothing else than a long term of imprisonment, no matter how great the provocation, nor how good a defence he can bring. Such a state of affairs will be intolerable to the American, and his inclination to violent resistance will only serve to plunge him deeper into trouble. And then as to the opportunities for wool-growing, cattle-raising, wheat production, and other industries, what better are they in Argentina than in the United States? The great sheep and cattle ranges are rapidly falling into private hands and are steadily being restricted by wire fences. As the country fills up, the cost of production is increased. Then he must take into account the frequently-recurring droughts, the destructive *pamperos* and dust-storms, the losses from cold storms on unsheltered camps, the ravages of locusts, and the encroachments of the no less voracious taxpayer. All these go far to counterbalance the native fertility of soil and ease of cultivation.

As for wheat-raising, it is not only subject to the vicissitudes of drought and the locust, but it depends largely on very cheap labor. Much of Argentina's progress in this direction is due to thrifty Italian labor, against which the American will find it difficult to compete.

Let him not be deceived. He can do as well in Mexico as in Argentina, and much better at home. If he has money to invest, he might do well in this part of the world, but if he has nothing but his hands with which to support himself and family, then he will be wise to stay where the conditions of life are already known and where he will not have the difficulties of a strange tongue and equally strange customs to contend with. Adventurous spirits may venture and succeed, but we very much doubt the adaptability of the average American farmer to these new conditions of life. It is said that the American colony is to be located in the Rio Negro region, and if the descriptions do not misrepresent the country he will have difficulties to contend with there which will probably defeat all his expectations.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 22nd, 1895.

It is true that Russia has sent an ultimatum to Japan in regard to affairs in Corea, then we trust that the maritime powers will lose no time in assuring the latter of their cordial support. Russia has interfered in a dispute in which she has no concern, and for the sole pretext of extending her power on the Pacific. Japan has won her position in China and Corea by a hard fight, and she has fairly earned all that she claims. It is a gross abuse of power, therefore, that Russia should presume to meddle and to dictate to Japan just what she is to make of her victory. It is none of the Czar's business, and if he insists on meddling the Mikado ought to be assisted to give him a sound whipping. Japan is a better and more civilized country to-day than is Russia, and her predominance in China and Corea means more for civilization and for peace in Asia than would that of her greedy European competitor. France and Russia are undoubtedly planning for the future partition of China. If the English nations are not vigilant, this will be done and they will lose by it both in commerce and in influence.

The sudden awakening of the monarchists in São Paulo has been the subject of much speculation and no slight alarm. On the 15th it suddenly occurred to one of their number that the day was the 20th birthday of the Prince D. Pedro, the eldest son of the Prince Isabel and heir to the throne of Brazil. Without further premeditation a banquet was organized in honor of the day, congratulations were sent to the Princess and young D. Pedro, and resolutions were adopted to inaugurate an active propaganda in favor of their political ideas. Had the occasion been carefully planned, it could not have produced a more startling effect. It probably had been believed by the republicans that the monarchists would never again dare to assert themselves, and here they were, up in the state of São Paulo, the home of Dictator Glycerio, holding a banquet, drinking the health of the young prince, and resolving to enter upon a vigorous campaign. It was enough to make Silva Jardim rise from the crater of Vesuvius! It has been more than enough that certain Brazilians were known to be monarchists, refusing tenaciously to have anything to do with the republic; but now that they venture to declare their faith openly the amazement of the republicans passes all expression! But what can they do? A republic is popularly supposed to be free, and the speech of its citizens is also free. If the country is misgoverned, it is the duty of every citizen to say so and to seek reforms. Unhappily, the republicans have given more cause for the protests which the monarchists are entitled to make, and on which they will seek popular support. The country has been terribly misgoverned, its resources wasted, its honor tarnished, its peace broken, its good name dragged in the dust. With the republic came military rule, arbitrary decrees, corruption, disorder. There is not a public department that can now be said to be well administered. The public debt has been increased heavily, public expenditures have also been increased, and the value of the currency has been reduced to one third its par value. With all these, with the increased costs of living, and with the inefficiency, prodigality and insolence of officialdom always before them, the monarchists will go before the country with an assurance of sympathy that republicans can not afford to ignore.

There now remain but fifteen days for the local management of the New York Life to advise the public whether it will comply with the new law, or not. We are aware, of course, that declarations were made during the discussion of the project

that the company would comply with the law, and would not withdraw from the country. At the same time, we are aware that the president and third vice-president of the company, in New York, have explicitly declared that they will not comply with the law. In view of these contradictory declarations, and of the short time now remaining for action, it is important that some public announcement should be made at once. The responsibilities of the company in this country are very important, and its policy-holders have an indisputable right to know how far its officials propose to comply with the law. On June 19th the third vice-president of the New York Life advised the Equitable that his company had made no purchase of 4 per cent. bonds and had purchased no property in Rio. He also said: "We are not making any arrangements whatever to comply with the 'proposed law' down there. Furthermore, if the law is passed as it stands to-day, we will not comply with it. I will go further and say that I know, from repeated conversations with our president, that he will not comply with the law even if it were passed in a somewhat modified form from which it stands to-day." Again on September 11th the same official wrote: "Both President McCall and myself have repeatedly said . . . that this company could not submit to the legislation that has just been enacted in Brazil, and that we should withdraw from the country if it went into effect." Now what do the local managers propose to do about it? Will they continue business contrary to the provisions of the law? or comply with the law in violation of the express declarations and assurances of the New York office? or withdraw from the field and thus violate their repeated assertions in the press and to policy-holders? It is an uncomfortable predicament to be placed in, we fear, but it is one of their making, not ours. No matter which way they go, they will find it necessary to explain a promise unfulfilled. If we are not mistaken, the New York Life resolved two years ago to retire from Brazil at the first good opportunity, and as its representatives here did not like to leave the Equitable in possession of the field, this law was advocated and passed. Of course a national company will result, seeking to establish itself on the ruins of the two American companies, and drawing support and prestige from a liquidation of the New York Life's old business. Is this surmise correct, or not? Our information that this is the scheme, comes from a very reliable authority. If it is true, we shall feel sincerely sorry that President McCall and his staff have permitted themselves to be drawn into so discreditable a conspiracy.

The marked decline in the customs receipts at this port has already been made the subject of much discussion. As the government can not well afford to lose the revenue, many and various suggestions have been made as to the best means of covering the deficit and of increasing the aggregate revenue. In nearly every case, these suggestions fail to rise above the dead level of "increased taxation." To increase the revenue we must increase the taxes—says the average legislator; and when this is done and the revenue fails to respond to his recourse, he utterly fails to comprehend the situation and repeats the prescription. It ought to be clear to even the dullest intellect that the best aggregate revenue from imports is to be derived from the highest tax which can be levied on an article without causing a decrease in its importation. The moment its cost, including the import duties, tends to decrease consumption, or to encourage the use of a substitute, its importation will at once begin to decline, and the revenue derived from it will tend to decrease. Higher taxes will of course partially counterbalance decreased importation, but these taxes will in turn weigh upon the consumer and be a constant obstacle to importation. If the process is continued, except in the case of articles of indispensable necessity, the importation will in time cease altogether. Even in cases where a depreciated currency causes an apparent increase in cost, the gold cost remaining the same, the consumption is sure to decline. The problem then is how to maintain or increase the consumption of duty-paying products, rather than that of raising the tax on a diminishing importation. Then, too, the wise legislator will never lose sight of the economic condition of his people—those who consume taxable products and those

other taxes. He will know that the revenue, through a period of years, will depend directly upon their prosperity, and from this he will wisely conclude that in promoting their prosperity he is protecting the revenue. From this it follows that the government that impoverishes its people through heavy taxation, is surely destroying its future source of income. In other words, it is committing suicide. No matter what the object may be, whether protection of national industry, or increased expenditures on public improvements, or simply extravagant or dishonest administration, the result will be the same. A strong and progressive government is found only where the people are rich and prosperous. It is not enough that there should be a few rich men, or corporations, created from monopolies; the people themselves must also share in this wealth and must form a part of the creative force of the nation. Industry and commerce, individual initiative and distributed wealth are the prime factors in national progress; given these, and all the rest will come in good time. Here in Brazil the reverse of this has generally been the rule. The principal aim has been to squeeze the largest possible amount of taxes out of commerce, and to protect certain favored classes. For a time the planters ruled, and the laws were made wholly in their particular interests. Now the military classes are uppermost, and we see taxation steadily increased in order that they may be strengthened and provided with costly war material. And to-morrow, the manufacturers and other local producers will dominate, and the same motive will endure. And during all this time we shall find poverty and ignorance the common lot and inheritance of the people, misgovernment and disorder the unavoidable result among those who have assumed the right to govern. It is a bad policy from beginning to end, for it has no reasonable justification, and it leads to evil consequences. If the Brazilian legislator would make his country prosperous and progressive, let him cultivate its commerce and seek to reduce the costs of all those necessities of life upon which the welfare of his countrymen depends. In the end it is better for the country that its people should be industrious and have something saved from their earnings, than it is to figure among the military powers of the world, or to possess costly exotic factories.

## LEGISLATIVE NOTES

OCT. 14.—*Senate*.—Senator Francisco Machado offered a motion, signed by himself and Barão do Ladoiro, to ask for information in regard to the reported invasion of Brazilian territory by the government of British Guiana. He said that the Indians in that territory had been taught by the missionaries to speak English, and that this territory was embraced in an official map of Demerara. Here, as well as everywhere else, England conquered by means of *brandy and the Bible*. Senator Catunda supported the motion and asked whether the state government of Amazonas had asked the general government for assistance. He alluded to the necessity of colonizing that region and of taking steps for civilizing the Indians. Barão do Ladoiro moved to ask for information in regard to the contract for repairing the *Aquidaban*. Senators Vicente Machado and Gonçalves Chaves discussed the bill for reorganizing the law-schools. —*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Thomaz Cavalcanti spoke on the bill for readmitting the cadets who had been expelled from the military school. He offered an amendment permitting these cadets to apply for readmittance not only to the director of the school, but also to other military authorities. Deputy Glycerio accepted the amendment and defended the bill from the charge of being an encroachment on the sphere of the executive branch of the government. He considered the bill absolutely essential to the work of pacification and said that, now that the naval cadets who had taken part in the revolution are to be readmitted into the naval school, it is not expedient to exclude the military cadets. The latter concluded his speech by appealing to the Senate to accept the bill. Deputy Francisco de Alencastro said that, if Congress had not granted amnesty, he would oppose the bill. He stated that the readmittance of the cadets of the military school had completely demoralized the cadets and the greater part of the cadets had finally joined the revolutionists. Nothing, he asserted, could justify cadets in hissing a general. At this point Deputy Marcel Escobar reminded the speaker that he was breaching on dangerous ground, since this line of argument could be used for giving the government a pretext for disarming the army. Deputy Sezelado opposed Deputy Arthur Rios' substitute bill. Deputy Glycerio's bill was passed by a vote of 87 to 31, the substitute bill being lost. The Chamber voted the amendments of Deputy Thomaz Cavalcanti. Deputy Melheiros e Albuquerque moved to ask for information in regard to the enlistment of volunteers for the Spanish army in Cuba. Deputy Fernando Lima, Paulo Ramos and Galvão Lorio discussed amendments to the budget of the

OCT. 15.—*Senate*.—Senator Catunda defended the contract for repairing the *Aquidaban*. He said that Armstrong had offered to complete the repairs in seven months at the cost of 1,553,062 francs, while Stein, whose contract was for four months for 1,417,975 francs. The decision in the government was consequently influenced by the question of time and economy. There is, however, another consideration in favor of the contract with the German house: there is no danger of war with Germany, whereas with England there is not only the Trinidad question, but also the bonapartism question with British Guiana. In the event of a war, while the vessel is undergoing repairs, England might seize it as France seized the ironclad *Brazil* during the Paraguayan war. Barão do Ladoiro said that the reason why the *Brazil* was seized was because the commander was recruiting in foreign territory, whose neutrality he thus violated. The *Schomberg* and *Jaryway* were striking proofs of the inferiority of German work, whereas the *Aquidaban*, which was built in England, was so well constructed that all nations envied Brazil for possessing so powerful a vessel. Senator Coelho Rodrigues spoke on the law-schools bill, to which he offered several amendments. —*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputies José Carlos and Bueno de Aulade spoke against the deficiency appropriation of 7,616,993,850 for the navy department. Deputy João Lopes said that it is the inveterate habit of the government to ask for less than it needs and afterwards resort to deficiency appropriations. The principal cause of the great number of bills in which the budget was organized, Deputy Ovídio Alvarado said that he was astonished to hear the chairman of the budget committee confess that the budgets are fictitious. He declared his intention of voting against the appropriation. Deputy Gaspar Drummond in a speech on the budget moved to strike out the sum intended for the existence of the *Deputados*, which, he says, has no legal existence. Deputies José Carlos and Coelho Rodrigues discussed amendments to the budget of the Navy department. Deputy Cassiano do Nascimento said that the 4,000,000,000 which had been remitted to Rio Grande through the Banco da República in November, 1894, was sent, not to Dr. Julio de Castilhos, but to the minister of war, who was then in Rio Grande. He acknowledged 1,000,000 to be placed at the disposal of General Moura for reimbursing the state treasury for war expenses which it had made. This money, which was to be paid, not in gold, but in paper, was not sent, and the present minister of finance on taking office had countermanded the order. Deputy Barão Lima introduced a bill for an appropriation of 2,408,366 for the payment of expenses with the quarantine service in Santa Catharina in 1893.

OCT. 16.—*Senate*.—Senators Pires Ferreira, Almeida Barreto and João Neiva discussed the Senate amendments, rejected by the Chamber of Deputies, to the budget of the war department. The Senate rejected Barão do Ladoiro's motion to ask for information in regard to the contract for repairs on the *Aquidaban*. —*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Gaspar Drummond said that, in view of the injury caused to the commercial interests of the country by the existence of only one quarantine station on the coast of Brazil, it had been resolved to establish stations near Pará, Pernambuco and Bahia. The place selected for the Pernambuco station was Tamandaré, but the government subsequently resolved to select a more suitable locality and appointed for this purpose a committee of experts, which reported in favor of the island of Fernando de Noronha. Work was accordingly commenced on the island, but the government again changed its mind and decided in favor of Taperoá, being situated in a populous district and possessing a port into which steamers like the *Magdalena*, *La Plata* and others of greater draft than nine feet are unable to enter. Deputies Neiva and Frederico Borges spoke on the amendment increasing the pay of the judges of the Supreme Court. Deputy José Carlos opposed the bill for a coasted railway from Callalao to the River Guaporé and discussed the chair for placing private bills on the docket when all the time of Congress is needed during the present session, all only twice prolonged, for the unfinished public business. The same day said that his prophecy in regard to the *Trujano* had been realized. That vessel, as he had predicted, would not go to Europe. He said that the navy department had committed a great blunder in sending the *Aquidaban* to north Europe for repairs. The same excuse would be much greater than if the vessel were repaired very much and the officers and crew would suffer very much marked that, when the honorable member spoke on the affairs of the navy department, he always displayed prejudice. Deputy José Carlos replied that he never could rise to speak without being accused of displaying prejudice and that, consequently, he would take his seat. Deputy Augusto Severo said that he regretted the incident, having had no intention of offending the honorable member, but that in defending the brilliant administration of the minister of the navy. Without wishing to compare himself to the honorable member he voted himself to the study of technical questions, which Deputy José Carlos had neglected for 10 years. Deputy Americo de Mattos proposed the name of the special committee for framing a bill on the national flag, introduced the bill which the committee had framed. The following special and deficiency appropriations were voted in 3rd discussion: 7,616,993,850 for the navy department; 76,000 for the penitentiary colony of Dous Rios; 819,000 for item No. 4 of Art. 6 of the law of December 24, 1894. There was also voted in 3rd discussion a bill for establishing a line of steamers from São Francisco and Amarante to Tuloya. The Chamber voted a large number of amendments to the budget of the department of industry. Among the amendments were the following: for a line of steamers, running monthly trips, between Santos, making monthly trips, between Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Paranaíba and Valparaíso; for contracting with the Sociedade Pas-

lorile, Agrícola do Estado de S. Paulo for working the mines of phosphate of lime on lands belonging to the Ipanema iron works; for appropriating 204,427,500 for those works; 30,000 for purchasing a steam launch for the post office at Bahia; 152,252,222, at the exchange rate of 271, for the suballuvial cable between Paqueta and Manaus; 40,000 for printing a map of Brazil; 2,941,000 for improving the port of Pernambuco.

OCT. 17.—*Senate*.—Senator Vicente Machado moved to inquire why Barão do Ladoiro had been posted at the immigration depot on Ilha das Flores declaring that immigration to Paraná is prohibited. Senators Curê de Araújo and João Balbino discussed the law-schools bill. The Senate by a two-thirds vote sustained some of its amendments, rejected by the Chamber of Deputies, to the budget of the war department. —*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Gaspar Drummond said that the island of Fernando de Noronha, which is 280 miles from the city of Pernambuco, is admirably adapted to the purposes of a quarantine station. The climate is salubrious, the soil is impermeable and the isolation is complete. Deputy Luis de Vasconcellos insisted on the removal of the museum to the building which it formerly occupied. Deputy Coelho Cintra defended the governor of Pernambuco, who, he said, has always been able to maintain order without assistance from the federal troops. Deputy Thomaz Cavalcanti introduced a bill for the inscription on the base of Benjamin Constant's statue and for the medals to be coined in honor of his memory. The proposed inscription for the base of the statue is as follows: "Order and Progress, Benjamin Constant Botelho de Magalhães, Founder of the Brazilian Republic, born October 18, 1837, passed from his objective to subjective life on January 22, 1891. The Brazilian people, through its representatives in the national congress, is proud of the glory of offering to its future presidents this alumni (the model of virtuous) Simão and his amendments to the budget of the department of the interior. Deputy Thomaz Cavalcanti said that the same and war committee would shortly report on the bill from the Senate on the military school. He availed himself of the occasion to say that he considers the bill anarchical and thinks that it should be rejected. The Chamber voted the bill for granting 12 months' leave of absence with pay to treasury clerk Arthur Vieira Peixoto. It adopted the motion of Deputy Melheiros e Albuquerque to ask for information in regard to the enlistment of soldiers for the Spanish army in Cuba. The bill empowering the government to confirm the commissions of soldiers promoted to the rank of ensign on Nov. 5, 1894, was voted in 2nd discussion.

OCT. 18.—*Senate*.—It appears, said Barão do Ladoiro, that Gen. Leite de Castro, cousin of the late Admiral Jeronymo Gonçalves, claimed in an official document dated February 17, 1894, the honor of having organized the government squadron. As the claim of the admiral to the 200,000 which it is proposed to give him rests in part on his alleged services in the organization of that squadron, the speaker would like to obtain an official copy of the document signed by Gen. Leite de Castro, and he consequently begged that the chair would assist him in obtaining one from the war office. Senator Moraes e Barros called attention to the alarming increase of expenditure with pensions, now amounting to 12,000,000,000 per annum. On the docket of 4 pension bills, so far as this alone been carried that able-bodied men succeed in obtaining pensions that enable them to live in luxury, when the country is so poor that it has no money for its most pressing necessities and can only borrow on ruinous terms. It is constantly asserted that the resources of the country are inexhaustible, but, even if the Corcovado should be converted into gold, it would not suffice to meet all the extravagant demands on the treasury. The principal source of public revenue is the duty on imports, which is already so burdensome as to be almost prohibitive, and yet Congress is asked to increase the duties, even that on common salt. If this is protection, then protection consists in favoring the producers by starving the people. The monarchists are beginning to display activity, and, in the opinion of the speaker, the best means of combating this movement is to render the republic conservative, honest and just. The Senate voted in 2nd discussion the deficiency appropriation of 506,226,860 for the department of the interior, and in 3rd discussion the bill for reorganizing the department of the law-schools bill. —*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Cassiano do Nascimento defended the selection of Tamandaré as a quarantine station and the creation of the Instituto Sanitário. Deputy Neiva defended his amendments to the budget of the department of the interior. Deputy José Carlos said that only small vessels could enter the port of Tamandaré. Deputy Gonçalves Ramos spoke in favor of the duty of 15,000 per head on imported beef cattle. This duty, he said, amounts to about 50 reis per kilo, that is only a third of what is paid by *carne secca*, which is the meat of the poor, cattle from the interior pay at present 18,770 per head, that is, 5,300 to the state government of Minas Geraes, 4,500 to the state government of Minas, 1,450 freight on the Central railway and 6,800 in taxes to the general government and to the municipal government of the federal district. Deputy Zama called attention to what is occurring in Bahia. The governor of that state, availing himself of the absence of the legitimate president of the state senate, has suddenly left the government in the hands of the usurping monarchists. If the speaker were Barão de Caramuru, the legitimate president, he would maintain his right to any cost. He complained of the delay of the joint committee in reporting on affairs in Bahia and appealed to the President of the republic to put an end to the abuses in that state. Deputy Benedito Leite explained why the joint committee had not defended the conduct of the governor. Deputy Leovigildo Filgueiras explained that it was necessary to protest against such immorality as Deputy Puanhos Montenegro angrily replied that the gentleman who had interrupted him was immoral.



OCT. 19.—*Senate*.—Senator Virgilio Damasio complained of the delay of the joint committee in reporting on the situation in various states. Senator Gonçalves Chaves defended the committee. Senator Almino Afonso offered an amendment for including in the amnesty bill the people of Antari in the state of Amazonas. He said that that town had been sacked by the crew of a war vessel. Senator Quintino Bocayuva said that, if the movement in Antari was of a political character, it is already included in the amnesty bill. This bill was unanimously voted in 2nd discussion. Senator Domingos Vicente having voted, however, against § 1 and 2. Twenty-six senators declared that, although they continued to believe in unconditional amnesty, they accepted restricted amnesty as a compromise. Senators Corrêa de Araujo and Leopoldo de Bulhões dissented the bill for regulating the promotion of judges of the civil and criminal court.

## PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The cruiser *Trajano* arrived at Bahia on the morning of the 19th inst.

—In S. Paulo eight persons, accused of counterfeiting, have been indicted.

—The governor of Pará has retired to Mosquito for the summer. Possibly another crisis is impending.

—Guilherme Falcone, the police detective who killed João Bressane in S. Paulo on the 24th ult., has been indicted for murder.

—It is stated that the sum of 200,000\$ has been raised in S. Paulo for publishing an organ of the monarchists, to be called *A Cinthiano*.

—The Paulistas are jubilant because a thousand emigrants recently embarked at Genoa for Brazil at their own cost. It makes them feel that they have been spending millions for nothing.

—The governor of Bahia, Dr. Rodrigues Lima, has turned over the government of the state to the vice-governor, Barão de Cascahy, and is going to Caxambu to take the waters.

—A telegram of the 19th from Pará announces the death of Desembargador José Rosa de Araújo Danin, for many years a deputy and judge, and at one time chief of the liberal party in Pará.

—A telegram of the 16th inst. from Pará states that there was in that city a theft of jewelry valued at 30,000\$ and adds that a reporter of the *Provincia do Pará*, who was investigating the matter in the house where the theft occurred, was crushed by the falling of the ceiling and severely injured.

—If it is true that Col. Valladao, as reported, has declared his intention of abdicating by the decision of Congress, it is doubtless because he has good reason to believe that, whatever may be the action of the Senate, the Chamber of Deputies at all events will do nothing that is disagreeable to him.

—The government has had estimates prepared for the electric illumination of the Luz barracks and military hospital in São Paulo, using the incandescent system. The engine house is also designed to furnish light for the penitentiary and jail, the total cost of the plant being 109,835\$90. That extra 50 reis shows how exact the estimates are.

—A duplicate government seems to be impending in Bahia. The retiring governor has gone away leaving in charge, in the contest, the candidate, Barão de Gernambio, has suddenly returned, it is said, and assumed power. These unseemly squabbles over offices will very soon convert all the hesitating citizens into staunch monarchists.

—In the state of São Paulo there are 646 public schools unprovided with teachers, of which 423 are for males, 163 for females and 60 for both sexes. It would appear to be time for the republic to do something for education as well as for the army, the office-holder and the monopolist. If the republic is to last, it will be through the intelligence and industrious habits of the people, and nothing else.

—At a restaurant in S. Paulo on the 16th inst. some of the most prominent monarchists had a banquet in honor of the 20th birthday of D. Pedro, son of Princess D. Isabel. Telegrams were sent to the princess and her son, toasts were drunk and speeches were made urging the monarchists to abandon the passive attitude which they have hitherto maintained, to organize clubs and establish organs in the press. If this movement, which is seconded in the press by Afonso Celso and Pedro de Barros, should become formidable, the republicans will have themselves to blame. Their blunders and crimes, which have kept the country in a state of combined anarchy and despotism, are undoubtedly contributing to lead the monarchists to believe in the possibility of restoration. And it will also lead the country itself to desire restoration as a possible cure for the many evils which beset us.

## RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

The report that Gen. Galvão had tendered his resignation, although it has been contradicted, appears to be true. This step of the commander of the 6th military district seems to have had the effect of calling the attention of the President to a plot, for which the Castilistas had succeeded in obtaining the acquiescence of the minister of war, intended to prevent the disarming of the irregular government troops in Rio Grande do Sul. It is believed that this plot has been frustrated and that Gen. Galvão has begun to execute his intention of paying, disarming and disbanding those soldiers. It is stated that the general, in order to avoid the repetition of the scandalous abuses that have been committed in the payment of troops in Rio Grande, has issued orders that the soldiers shall be drawn up in line for the purpose of receiving their pay.

In regard to these abuses, which have repeatedly been partly exposed and of which there should be a complete exposure, a recent number of the *Journal do Commercio* contains some interesting information. In many instances, it is stated, payments

were made in virtue of a simple requisition of officers. Rations were furnished and commutation for them allowed at the same time. Large sums of money were given to officers for paying men who existed only on the pay-rolls. Col. Urbano Garcia at Pelotas drew pay for a long time as commander of a fictitious brigade of the national guard, and this abuse was not supposed until after his exposure by a colonel of regulars. It is evident, then, that the requisitions taken by Gen. Galvão to protect the treasury from official pillage are by no means unwarranted.

Some idea may be formed of the large sums involved in these transactions when it is stated that Hippolyto and João Francisco alone are asking for 1,900,000\$ to pay their men. The latter's soldiers are said to be still engaged in committing depredations on cattle farms.

Lieut. Anibal Cardoso, who was a member of the provisional government at Desterro, is reported to have presented himself at the Brazilian legation at Montevideo and is coming, it is asserted, to Rio de Janeiro. Gen. Salgado is also said to be coming to this city.

João Tigre is reported to be at Pelotas.

## RAILROAD NOTES

—The minister of industry has authorized the director of the Central railway to make a contract, subject to the approval of the government, with Constantino Ferreira Cunha, José R. G. Guimarães and Alfilco, Fernando da Costa for restaurant cars on that railway.

—The Companhia Estrada de Ferro Oeste de Minas has contracted with Althezari Ferdinande and another for preparing the track for the laying of rails between Angra dos Reis and the Serra do Mar. The contractors bind themselves to begin work within 3 months, bringing for this purpose 1,500 laborers from Italy.

—A time table has been organized for two express trains from this city to S. Paulo and Ouro Preto. The train for Ouro Preto will leave Rio at 5 o'clock a.m., stopping at the stations of Vassouras, Desempino, Commerce, Paraty, Entre Rios, Serraria, Juiz de Fora, João Goncalves, Babacena and Lafayette, and will reach Ouro Preto at 7 o'clock p.m. The S. Paulo express will stop at Barra Mansa, Resende, Cruzeiro, Cachoeira, Guaratinguetá, Taubaté, Jacarehy and Mogi das Cruzes, reaching S. Paulo at 5:30 p.m.

—The Club da Lavoura de Angaturama, has petitioned the government to abolish the sliding scale for freight rates on the Central railway and to reduce the number of employees of that road, which, it says, was more than doubled in the time of the naval revolution. The club expresses the belief that the expenses of the road can be reduced to half their present amount. It asks the government to be inexorable in the punishment of abuses, especially those of employees of the road who have availed themselves of their positions to assist monopolies.

—The ordinary general meeting of the Bahia and São Francisco Railway Co. Ltd. was held in London on the 4th inst. The directors report an increase in receipts of £4,000 for the half year ending 30th June last, compared with the same period of 1894. The total receipts were £111,364 9s., and expenditures £72,881 6s., showing a balance of £38,483 3s. In the receipts were included £63,000 interest guaranteed, the traffic receipts being £47,483. The balance of £6,516 17s. from working capital account, the directors were able to recommend a dividend at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum. This company also has been asking for the privilege of increasing tariffs because of currency depreciation, but thus far without avail. On the Timbó branch the receipts were £16,552 17s. 3d. (including £8,943 15s. interest guaranteed) and the expenditures £12,462 17s. 4d. A dividend at the rate of 3 per cent. was recommended.

## COFFEE NOTES

—The official forecast of the coffee crop in Coorg, India, for 1895-96 is highly encouraging, pointing to a probable output of 6,076 tons for the season.

—The first pickings of coffee in the famous district of Pluma Hidalgo, in the state of Oaxaca, Mexico, did not look well, for the fruit ripened prematurely on account of the unusual heat and scanty rains.

—During the west monsoon of 1895-96, 3,595,280 coffee shrubs will be planted in the various residences in Java. 12,000 shrubs can be planted on two acres, the coffee culture will then be increased by about 3,600 acres, of which 950 will be planted with Liberian coffee.

—A private telegram from a coffee firm in Rio states that the Rio and Santos receipts of coffee will average 32,000 bags during September, and that present Rio crop estimates will be increased, owing to large bean and quality. Coming crops in promising condition. Flowering excellent; general feeling favors Santos 5, 1-2 million and Rio 4 million bags.—*Merchants' Review*, Sept. 6.

—Mexico is apparently going to devote herself very considerably to coffee culture, and Brazil will have to look to her laurels. A company has been organized under the laws of Mexico for the purpose of promoting the coffee and rubber industry of the state of Oaxaca. The company owns the coffee plantation known as Aurora, with other contiguous lands, having a total area of 7,000 hectares. There are now growing on the property 1,000 coffee trees, and it is the intention of the company to increase the number to 500,000, besides which there will be planted 200,000 rubber trees. The capital stock is divided into 2,000 shares at a par value of \$100 each. Of this number the company has placed 1,200 shares at the disposal of the board of directors for the purpose of raising a fund, apart from the reserve, which is to be employed solely in the cultivation, improvement, and extension of the property.—*Financial News*.

—The boom in Liberian coffee planting in Sumatra continues, and new clearings are being rapidly planted out; but it is prophesied that there will be "some awful howling grief in the future." The mistake appears to be that people who know nothing of planting are rushing for land and opening up close to an established estate, copying the methods then adopted. This sort of thing sooner or later must bring its own punishment, though, in many cases, the hardihood of the Liberian tree will be a safeguard.—*Malaya Times*.

—The *Ceylon Observer* of Sept. 4th gives the following statistical data regarding exports from Ceylon, which shows production to be again on the increase:—The exports of plantation coffee last month have been nearly double, and of native coffee more than four times, those in August, 1894; but only 444 cwt. of Liberian coffee was exported up to the end of August this year, against 600 cwt. during the eight months in 1894. The exports of plantation coffee for the eight months are more than twice those during the same period in 1894, and the exports of native coffee are nearly four times larger.

Months	1894	1895	1894	1895	1894	1895
January... cwt.	3,149	7,291	111	3	17	11
February...	2,366	7,945	20	525	81	1
March...	1,313	6,998	163	937	65	1
April...	1,631	4,806	137	968	227	226
May...	1,395	4,032	180	826	109	100
June...	2,109	5,999	215	537	111	111
July...	4,444	7,310	348	742	59	106
August...	3,886	7,600	166	713	42	11

Total, 8 mths. 20,023 51,891 1,451 5,251 600 444

## COFFEE IN HAPUTALE.

Coffee blossom full out to-day, and a really fine show, nothing to equal it for some years. Weather for setting has so far been all that could be wished. Last season disappeared some time ago, and has not been seen at all this season. Up to date green leafy practically all. I wonder if the old king is really to take a new lease of life. I returned yesterday morning from a tour round the Haputale side of the district: coffee in Nayanahle was one white sheet, not so much on Guanahotava and Roca-haunt. I understand they have just finished gathering a very big crop. Haputale and Sherwood especially the latter, was a sight sufficient to gladden the heart of any old stager who can remember the blossoms of the sixties. That Haputale was very fine on their big acre of fine coffee left. I would say they had blossom for an average of 4 cwt. an acre, and on a few acres here and there more than double. Pita Ratnalle had also a good blossom; but somewhat patchy. On this estate it is reported the proprietors contemplate opening a hundred acres of their fine forest reserve in coffee next season, so that faith in the old king is also reviving. Nothing could look better than the coffee on Dambanenne, and that just after giving a crop of over 5 cwt. an acre. Not so dusty in these degenerate days.—*Cor.*, 27th. Aug., *Ceylon Observer*.

## LOCAL NOTES

—The police have recently investigated several cases of alleged cruelty to children.

—It is said that Barão de Marjão will represent Brazil on the Ampa arbitration commission.

—The *Journal do Commercio* says that there are over too small-pox patients at the Jurupina hospital.

—On Wednesday a man committed suicide by leaping into the bay from the deck of the ferry-boat *Quarta*.

—The *Gazeta de Noticias* predicts the failure of Admiral Jernonymo's lobbying in the Senate. It ought to fail.

—The bill granting amnesty to the revolutionists of Alagoas and Goyaz was signed last Thursday by the President.

—The Spanish steamer *San Fernando* left for Cuba on the 19th with the recruits enlisted here and at the River Plate.

—President Prudente de Moraes has vetoed the bill granting three lotteries of 1,000,000\$ each to the Cantalaria brothers' hotel.

—It is stated that the proposed extradition treaty between Brazil and Argentina contains provisions relating to political offenders.

—A telegram from Rome announces that the papal nuncio at this capital, Monsignor Gotti, has been nominated cardinal. He will at once return to Rome.

—In view of the prevalence of ill-health among public men, would it not be well to demand from them a medical certificate proving their soundness before permitting them to take office?

—According to the statement made to the Senate by the government Admiral Jernonymo Gonçalves has already received about 30,000\$ for his services during the naval revolution.

—The *Journal do Brazil* has opened a subscription for enclosing the grounds adjoining the Padua cemetery in which were buried the greater part of the marines who died during the naval revolution.

—The *Diário Oficial* on Thursday contradicted the statement, made by one of the papers of this city, that the minister of justice in an official document had said that Palace Isabel is private property.

—The minister of foreign affairs advised Congress on the 19th that the report of an invasion of Brazilian territory by the government of British Guiana is unfounded. It would appear to be time for Congress to pay less attention to idle reports.

—When will men learn that "tremendous combats" where thirty are killed on one side, and only three wounded on the other, are too absurd for credence. We are all fools to a certain extent, of course, but governments like Spain should not presume too far even on that.

—We learn from an authoritative source that the telegram published here on Friday last in regard to the grant of concessions in the territory claimed by Brazil, by the government of British Guiana, is wholly without foundation. The story is apparently the work of a speculator.

—On Friday there was circulated a report that Euzeland had refused to give up the island of Trindade. This report, which produced a fall in exchange, has since been contradicted by telegrams received from London by the government and by the Banco da Republica.

—In no other country in the world, perhaps, could we find another instance like that by which Congress seeks to re-instate a party of insubordinate military cadets in opposition to the wishes of the executive. Congress may not be aware of it, but it is preparing the way for much trouble and disorder.

—The Glycero bill for restricted amnesty passed the Senate and was sanctioned by the President on the 21st inst. It concedes amnesty for all political offences up to 23rd August last, but denies permission to military officers to return to their posts for two years, and not even then should the President withhold consent.

—It is reported, but denied, that Minister Carlos de Carvalho has promised Congressman Meidius e Albuquerque to recognize the Cuban revolutionists as belligerents in case they apply for it. It is even said that telegrams have been sent from here declaring that the revolutionists have already been recognized.

—In the days of the empire one of the Emperor's coachesmen, if mistaken in any way, was fined for driving through the Chamber without the usual license. Now we need something of the same impartiality to keep the military within bounds. They ride through the streets as though they belonged to them and without the slightest regard for the rights and comfort of others. Yesterday we saw a mounted escort in attendance on a republican carriage (1), riding furiously down a crowded street, to the imminent peril of incautious people. This should be stopped.

—On Friday President Prudente de Moraes sent a message to Congress with a report from the minister of foreign affairs on the question of the boundary between Brazil and British Guiana. The minister says that he has received no information on the subject either from the governor of Amazonas or of Pará, and that he does not believe that the English government has violated the agreement of 1822. If the neutralized territory, he says, is under the influence of the English government and of the Anglican church, this is due to general causes which the Brazilian government, prevented by the constitution from favoring any religion, is unable to modify. The report contains extracts from correspondence between the two governments from 1840 to 1888.

## BUSINESS NOTES

—The new exposition building is now going up on the Largo da Lapa.

—The government has approved the plans for constructions at the Ilha das Flores immigrants' station, to cost 24,481\$934.

—The new president of the Banco da Republica, Dr. Afonso Penna, entered upon the discharge of his duties on the 19th inst.

—The government has designated 44 employees for the S. Paulo custom-house, which, it is expected, will be opened on the 15th prox. Of this number twenty-two are old employees, including 5 who had been illegally dismissed, or retired. The rest are new appointments.

—The state of Pará imposes the following export duties, which we extract from the *Provincia*: 21 per cent. on rubber, 17 per cent. on hides, 10 per cent. on chestnuts, 10 per cent. on deer skins, 8 per cent. on *cumari*, 5 per cent. on fish glue, and 4 per cent. on cacao.

—A short time ago a gentleman residing here sent home six feather fans, costing 120\$. On applying for the usual dispatch he was informed that he would have to pay export duties. In effect the fans were valued at 200\$, notwithstanding his invoice, on which he had to pay 5 per cent. The government must indeed be in sore need of money!

—The September receipts of rubber at Pará amounted to 1,320,000 kilos, of which 468,415 kilos came from the state of Amazonas, 1,560 kilos from Para and Bahia, and 42,148 from other sources. The total receipts in the same month of 1894 were 1,300,000 kilos. The exports for the month were 1,138,000 kilos, of which 620,000 went to Europe and 518,000 to the United States. The exports in the same month of 1894 were 1,336,000 kilos.

—On the 19th Capt. Passos, of the lighthouse bureau, made an examination of the Feteiras shoals in this bay, where the *Britannia* came to grief. According to the *Journal do Commercio* he will report in favor of continuing the buoys as now placed, there being no need of a light on the shoals as requested by the naval board which, recently investigated the *Britannia* case. It is hinted that the suggestion of a light was made to minimize the fault which led to the *Britannia* disaster.

—The consular report on the trade of Rio Grande do Sul for 1894 contains some interesting facts. It is impossible to deal with more than one or two of the chief points. "It is evident," says the writer, "from the number of large steamers which arrive from Europe with cargo, from the fact that the custom-house is full and its quays insufficient to receive the goods, so that quantities of cargo are lying on the quays of the port while extra warehouses have to be hired in which to store the goods that the import trade of the port is vastly increased, while the monthly receipts of the custom-house are far higher than they have ever been before." Attention is drawn to the utter inadequacy of the means of transportation in the custom-house, and to the undermanning of that department. These are matters that call for prompt reform.—*Financial News*.





<i>Capital</i>	<i>Mills</i>	<i>Per</i>	<i>Last div.</i>
10,000,000\$	Alhambra.....	700\$	— July 95
5,000,000	Brazel Industrial.....	100	15 000—Aug. 95
3,000,000	Conanza.....	200	— July 95
5,000,000	Corona Industrial.....	100	10 000—July 95
999,999	D. Isabel.....	100	45 000—Aug. 95
1,200,000	Industrial Mexicana.....	100	12 000—Aug. 95
Manufacturers Financiera.....		100	—Aug. 95
	do 2nd series	50	
4,000,000	Petropolitana.....	100	6 000—Aug. 95
5,000,000	S. Pedro de Alcantara.....	100	—Aug. 95
300,000	Santa Luisa.....	100	—Sept. 95

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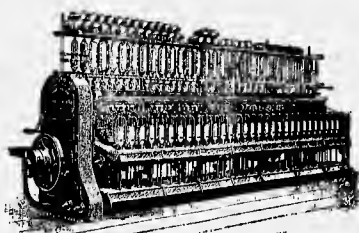
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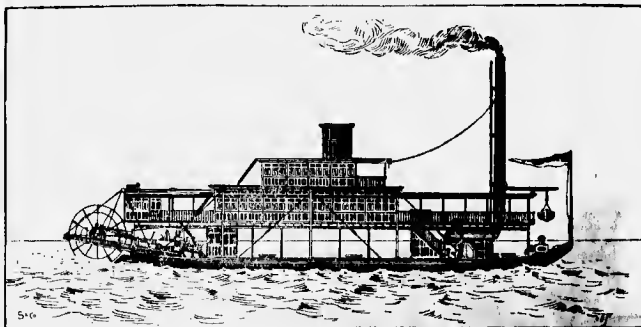
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